LANNÆT FLORE FPITOME RERUM ROMANARUM

CUM

Versione Anglică, în qui Verbum de Verbo, quantum per utriusque Lingue genium sieri licuit, redditur.

Or, A Compendious

History of ROME,

By L. FLORUS.

With an English Translation as literal

By JOHN CLARKE, Master of the Publick Grammar-School in HULL

TORK

Printed by Thomas Gent, for Arthus Bettefwarth in the Red Loon in Pater Noster-Row, I.O. N. D.O. N. And Stild by Thomas Hammond, Jun. in Tork; and T. Ryles, In Hull. MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

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AVING already published Entropius and Cornelius Nepos, with literal Translations, and in the Prefaces to those two Books, as well my Essay upon the Education of Touth in Grammar-Schools, spoken largely to the Usefulness and Necessity of

fuch Translations, I have little more to do here, than to befpeak the Reader's Candor in judging of the following Performance. The Difficulty of translating in this Way, so as to make the English bear a Reading, is what every Body must be sensible of, that knows any thing of the Latin Tongue, and confiders the wide Difference betwixt the Idiom of that Language, and our own. That Difference therefore must plead my Excuse with fuch as may think, I have not every where worded myself, so justly and properly, as were to be wished, or they themselves could have done, had they been in my place. He must be a Man of a happy Invention indeed, as well as admirable Skill. in the Latin Tongue, that in a Work of this Nature, shall leave nothing capable of Amendment, nothing for those that come after him to correct. It.

DE PREFACE

what I have not the Vanity to pretend yet perhaps such as may be too inclina-ure, if they please but to give them-Trouble of translating one Book of Florus, and compare what they do with the following Translation, may possibly find their Inclination to censure my Performance a little corrected thereby. Their Invention may no doubt in many Instances prove more happy than mine, and yet they may perhaps, upon the Comparison, find themselves almost as deep in the Mud, as they before thought me in the Mire. All I am much concerned for, is to have things of this Nature well done, whoever has the Honour of the Per-formance. If I may therefore by this breaking the Ice, put others of greater Abilities for fuch kind of Work, upon exerting their Talent, in furnithing the World with more mafterly Performances in this way, the Publick will, I humbly prefame, still have something to thank me for, and Reason to fland betwixt me and the Severity of thole, that may be disposed to carp and find Fault, without either Inclination or Ability to mend what is amis, and supply our Schools with something better fuited to the Delign.

What I have already done, has however met with the Approbation of very good Judges, and amongst the rest of the most Learned and Judicious Monsieur le Clerc, as the Reader may see, if he pleases to consult the Nineteenth Tome of his Bibliotheque Ancienne et Moderne. And I must gratefully acknowledge to the World, that the Encouragement I have met with, has much exceeded my Expectation; and therefore I resolve, if God bless me with Life and Health, to go on with my Design

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The PREFACE.

of furnishing the Publick with more of the Claffick Authors thus translated, as my Bufiness will permit.

. I shall it's likely, be thought by such as are Judges of the Latin Tongue, to have firuck a bold Stroke, and risk my Reputation prodigiously amongst the Criticks, by pretending to translate in this Way, fuch an Author as L. Florus . An Author valuable indeed for the Subject he writes upon, but not much to be effected. I think, for the Manner of his Performance. He is a loofe, injudicions Writer, and withal fo figurative, concile, and even whimfical now and then in his Manner of expressing himself, that his Meaning is oftentimes not very obvious or eafy to come at, and in fome Places indeed he feems hardly to have had any Meaning at all. His Affectation of Brevity has obliged me more frequently, than was necessary in the two Authors above-mentioned, to help out my Translation with Words that have none to answer them in the Original, without which Salvo my English must have appeared absolutely barbarous and unintelligible. But these the Reader will find distinguished by their being in a different Character. Some of the Faults to be found in him are no doubt to be charged upon the Hands through which he has been conveyed down to the prefent Times; but far the greatest part of them are unquestionably to be placed to his own Account. This the Reader will. I hope, confider, and make me just Allowances for. and not think the worse of the Translator, for the Weakness of his Author.

The PREFACE.

However, with all his Defects, he is an Author very proper and necessary to be read in Grammar-Schools for the Sake of his Subject, and by all such as have a Mind to improve themselves in the Language and History of the ROMANS together; which, with the Help here given them, they may do with a great deal of Ease and Pleasure both. I could indeed have answered that Intention more fully and effectually by adding Notes upon my Author; but those I found must be so numerous and large to explain and correct every thing that required it, as to swell the Book to a Size and a Price that might not be agreeable to the Publick, and therefore I have judged it more proper to let them alone.



L. ANNÆI



L. ANNÆI FLORI

RERUM

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ROMANARUM

LIBRI IV.

Cum Versione Anglica, &c.

P manus à rege Romulo in Cafarem Augus-flum, septingentos per annos, tantum operum pace bellóque gessit, ut si quis magnitudinem imperii cum annis conferat, cetatem ultra putet. Ita latè per orbem terrarum arma circumtulit, ut qui

English to the control of the

GCSCSC HE Roman People

Things in Peace and
GCSCS War for the seven
bundred Years from King Romulus to Gesar Augustus, that
if any one compares the greatness of their Empire with their
Years, he will think their Age
beyond what it is: So far and
wide through the World did they
carry their Arms, that they

s legunt ron unive fod generii hu-eta difeant. Nam ntendifie Virtus & Foruna videantur. Quare quum præcipuè hoc quoque, ficur catera, opera pretium sit cognoscere ; tamen quia ipla fibi obflat magnitudo, rerumque diversitas aciem intentionis abrumpit, faciam quod folent qui terarum fitus pingunt in brevi quali tabella totam ejus imaginem amplectar; nonnihil, ut spero. ad admirationem principis populi collaturus, fi pariter atque infimul universam magnitudinom e-. jus offendero, Si quis ergo Populum Romanum quafi hominem confideret, totamque ejus ætarem percenfeat, ut coperit, trque adoleverir, ut quali ad quendam juvente florem pervenerit; ut postea velut consenuerit a quatuor gradus proceffasque ejus invenier. Prima ætas fub regibus file, prope ducentos quinquaginta per annos, quibus circum iplam matrem fuam cum finitimis lu-Charus et : hæc erat ejus

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to have contended together for the Establishment of their Empire. Wherefore since it is especially worth while to know this too as well as the rest; yet because the Greatness of the Subjest is a Hinderance to it self; and the Variety of Matter. breaks the Edge of the Mind's Attention, I will do what they ple to do, who describe the Situation of the Earth. I hall comprize the whole Draught of that People as it were in a little Table, being like to contribute something, as I hope, to the Admiration of this eminent People, if I shew its whole Grandeur together and at once. If any one therefore considers the Roman People as a Man, and runs over its whole Age, how it begun, and bow it grew up, how it came us it were to a certain Bleom of Youth, bow after that it was as it were grown old be will find form Degrees and Stages thereof. The first Age was under the Kings for near two hundred and fifty Years, in which they firugled with their Neighbours about their Mother . This was its Infancy! The following Age, from the Confuls Brutus and Infan-

LIBER PRIMUS.

Infantia. Sequens à Bruto Collatinoque consulibus, in Appium Claudium, Quinctum Fulvium confules, ducentos quinquaginta annos patet; quibus Italiam subegit. Hoc fuit tempus viris armilque incitatissimum : ideo quis Adolescentiam dixerit. Dehinc ad Cælarem Augustum ducenti anni, quibus totum orbem pacavit. Hæc jam ipla Tuventa Imperii, & quali quædam robulta maturitas. A Cæfare Augusto in fæculum nostrum haud multo minds anni ducenti: quibus inertia Cælarum quafi confenuit arque decoxit; nifi quod fub Trajano principe movet lacerros, & præter spem omnium, fenectus imperii, quali reddită juventute, revirescit.

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Collatinus to the Confuls Ap pins Claudius and Q. Fulvius reaches two hundred and fifty Tears; in which they subdue Italy. This was a very buly Time for Men and Arms: Wherefore any one may call it their Advance towards Man-bood. From this Time to Augustus Casar are two bundred Tears, in which they subdued the whole World. This was now the Manhood of the Empire, and as it were a certain robust Maturity of Age. From Cefar Augustus to our Times are not much less than two hundredYears, in which through the Inactivity of the Gefars they are grown old, and bove spent themselves, but that ander the Emperor Trajan they again move their Arms, and contrary to the Expectation of all People, the old Age of the Empire, as if its Vigour was restored it, grows gay again.

REACTION OF THE PARTY.

LIBERIN

CAP. I. De Romalo primo Romanorum rege.

Rimus ille, & Urbis & Imperii conditor Romulus fuit, Marte genitus, & Rhea Sylvia.

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Hoc de fe facerdos gravida confessa est, nec mox fama dubitavit, quum Amulii imperio abjectus in profluentem cum Remo fratre, non potuit extingui. Siquidem & Tiberinus amnem repressit : & relictis catulis lupa fequuta vagitum, uber admovit infantibus, matrémque se gessir. Sic repertos apud arborem, regis paftor tulit in cafam, atque educavit. Alba tunc erat Latio caput, Iuli opus: nam Lavinium patris Æneæ contempserat. Ab his Amulius jam bis septima soboles regnabat, fratre pulso Numitore, cujus ex filia Romulus. Igitur statim prima juventæ face, patruum Amulium ab arce deturbat, avum reponit : Ipfe fluminis amator, & montium, apud quos erat educatus, mœnia novæ ur bis agitabat. Gemini erant: uter auspicaretur, & regeret, adhibere placuit deos. Remus montem Aventinum, hic Palatinum occupat. Prior ille fex vultures, hic postes, fed duodecim vider. Sic victor augurio, urbem excitat, plenus fpei, bellatricem fore: ita illi affuetæ fanguine & prædå big with Child confessed this of berself, nor did Fame soon after doubt it; when by the Order of Amulius being thrown into the River with his Brother Remus, he could not be destroy'd. For both the God Tiberinus stopt his River, and a She Wolf leaving ber Whelps, and following the Crying of the Children, gave her Teat to the Infants, and behaved berself as a Mother. The King's Shepherd carried them, upon their being thus found under a Tree, into his Cottage, and brought them up. Albawasat that time the Metropolis of Latium, being the Work of Julus: For he despised Lavinium the Work of his Father Æneas. Amulius now the 14thDescendant from them reign'd, having dethron'd his Brother Numitor, of whose daughter was Romulus.Wherefore immediatelyin the first Bloom of Manhood, he drives his Unkle from the Citadel. and restores his Grandfather: He being a Lover of the River and Mountains, among which he had been educated, thought of building the Walls of a new City. They were Twins: They resolved to confult the Gods which of them should begin the Work and reign. Remus takes Mount Aventine, the other the Palatine. The former first sees six Vultures, the latter is after him, but sees twelve. Thus being superior in Point of Augury, be builds a Ciaves pollicebantur. Ad tutelam novæ urbis fufficere vallum videbatur : cujus dum irridet angustias Remus, idque increpat faltu, dubium an justu fratris, occifus est. Prima certe victima fuit, munitionémque urbis novæ fanguine fuo Imaginem confectavit. urbis magis quam urbem fecerat: incola deerant, Etat in proximo lucus: hunc Afylum facit: & statim mira vis hominum, Latini, Tulcique pastores ; quidam etiam transmarini ; Phryges qui sub Æneå, Arcades qui fuh Evandro duce influxerant, of the thought

Ita ex variis quafi elementis congregavit corpus unum; populúmque Romanum iple Res erat unius ætatis populus virorum. Itaque matrimonia à finitimus petita: quia non impetrabantur, manu capta funt. Simulatis quippe ludis equestribus, virgines que ad spectaculum venerant, præda fuere. Et hæc statim causa bellorum. Pulfi fugarique

t was a Temple built, and

re fremanced Stater. At

ty, being full of Hopes that it would prove warlike. Thus those Birds accustomed to Blood and Prey promised bim. A Rampart seemed sufficient for the Defence of the new City: The Narrowness of which whilst Remus laughs at, and banters it by leaping from it, be was flain, but it's doubtfut whether by his Brother's Order. However he was the first Victim, and consecrated the Fortifications of the new City by his Blood. He bad made the Image of a city rather than a city. Inhabitants were wanting. There was in the Neighbourhood a Grove: He makes this a Place of Refuge: And immediately a wonderful Number of Men, Latin and Thuscan Shepherds, some from beyond Sea too, Phrygians who bad come under Aneas, and Arcadians, who came under Evander their Leader.

Thus be made up a Body as it were of divers Elements, and form'd himself the Roman People. It was a State of one Age's Continuance only, and a People of Males. Wherefore Wives were desired of their Neighbours, and because they were not obtained, were taken by Violence. For pretending to have some Horse-Races; the young Women, who came to the Sight of them, were made a Prey, and immediatelythis was the occasion of wars. The Vejentes were beat, and put B 2

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Veientes. Caninenfium captum ac dirutum est oppidum. Spolia insu-per opima de rege, Feretrio Jovi manibus suis rex reportavit. Sabinis preditz portæ per virginem : nec dolo : fed puella pretium rei, quam gerebant in finistris, peticrat ; dubium clypeos an armillas. Illi ut & fidem folverent, & ulciscerentur, clypeis obruere. Ita admissi intra mœnia hoffibus, atrex in ipio foro pugna, adeo ut Romulus Jovem oraret, Us fædam sugrum fugain fisterer. Hinc templum k Stator Jupiter. Tandem levientibus intervenere raptæ laceris comis. Sic pax facta cum Tatio, fædulque perculfum : secutaque res mira dictu, ut relictis sedibus fuis novam in urbem hostes demigrarent, & cum generis fuis avitas opes pro dote fociarent. Etis brevi viribus, hunc Rex sapientissimus statum Reipublicæ imposuit : juventus divisa per tribus, in equis & in armis, ut ad fubitz belli excubaret : confilium Reipublicæ penes senes esset, qui ex auctoritate Patres, ob atatem Se-

to Flight: The Town of the Ceninenfians was taken and demolished: Moreover the King brought with his own Hands the Spoils called Opima, taken from their King, to Feretrius Jupiter. The Gates were betrayed to the Sabines by a young Woman, not in Fraud : But the Girl demanded as the Reward of that thing, what they wore upon their left Arms, it's doubtful the meant their whether Shields or their Bracelets. They, that they might both discharge their Promise, and be reveng d, bury'd her under their Spields. Thus the Enemy being let within the Walls, there enfued a desperate Fight in the Forum it self, so that Romulus begged of Jupiter, to stop the bameful Flight of his Men. Upon this was a Temple built, and Apiter firnamed Stator. At last the Women that had been leized came in betwixt the two Parties as they were fighting. terribly, with their Hair torn. Thus a Peace was made with Tatius, and a League struck up; and a thing wenderful to be spoken of followed, that the Enemy leaving their Habitations removed into the new City, and bared the Wealth received from their Forefathers, with their Sons-in Law, by way of Fortune with their Wives. Their Strength being thus in a short time improved, the most wise **fübita**

eatus vocabantur. ita ordinatis, repente, quum concionem habeante urbem apud ret, Capreæ paludem, e con-fpectu ablatus est. Difcerptum aliqui à senata putant, ob asperius ingenium: sed oborta tempestas solisque defectio, confecrationis **fpeciem** præbuere : cui mox Tulius Proculus fidem fecit. visum à se Romulum affirmans augustiore forma quam fuisset : mandare præterea, ut se pro numine acciperent : Quirinum in cœlo vocari placitum diis : ita gentium Roma potiretur.

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King settled this State of the Common-West b : The Men were divided into Tribes, to watch upon Horseback and under Arms against the sudden Alarms of War, that the Conduct of the State should be in the Elder Men, who from their Authority were called Fathers, and for their Age the Senate. Thefe Matters being thus regulated. on a sudden, whilft be held as an Affembly of the People before the City, at the Lake of Caprea, he was taken out of their Sight. Some think he was torn a Pieces by the Senate for his rugged Temper; but a Storm arising, and an Eclipse of the Sun happening at the fame time made an Appearance of a Deification. To which thing foom after Julius Froculus procures Credit, affirming that Romulus had been feen by him, in a more august Form than he had been, and furthermore that he ordered, that they sould receive bim as a God: It pleased the Gods that he bould be called Quirinus in Heaven. Thus Rome might be Mistress of the Nations.

DAY BURGER OF THE PARTY AND

C A P. II. De Numa Pompilio.

Uccedit Romalo Numa Pompilius: quem Curibus Sabinis agentem, ultro petivere, ob inclytam viri religionem. Ille facra, & ceremonias om-

JUma Pompilius succeeds Romulus, whom living at Cures in the Country of the Sabines they of their own Accord fent for, because of the celebrated Religiousness of the Man. némque

némque cultum deorum immortalium docuit: ille Pontifices, Augures, Salios, cateraque P. R. facerdotia; annum quoque in duodecim menses, fastos dies nefastosque descripsit. Ille Ancilia atque Palladium, secreta quædam imperii pignora; Janumque geminum, fidem pacis ac bellis in primis focum Vesta virginibus colendum dedit: ut ad fimulacrum coelestium fiderum, custos imperii flamma vigilaret. Hæc omnia quasi monitu deæ Egeriæ, quo magis barbari acciperent. Eò denique ferocem populum redegit, ut quod vi & injuria occupaverat imperium religione atque justitià gubernaret, Porte Petter

He taught them Holy Rites and Ceremonies, and the whole Worhip of the immortal Gods. He instituted the High Priests, the Augurs, the Salii, and other Priests Offices of the Roman People: He divided the Tear too into twelve Mont bs, into Courtdays, and Non-Court Days. He instituted the Ancilia and the Palladium, as secret Pledges of Empire, and ordered the Temple of double-faced Janus to be the Sign of Peace and War. Above all things be gave the facred Fire to the Vestal Virgins to take care of that the Flame might watch as it were in Imitation of the Celestial Bodies, as Guardian of the Empire. All these Things were done as it were by the Advice of the Goddess Egeria, that the Barbarians might the more readily accept of them. Finally, he reduced this savage People to that pass, that they managed the Government they had acquired by Violence and Injustice, by Religion and Justice.

CAP. HI.

De Tullo Hostilio.

Numam Tullus Hottilius: Cui in honorem virtutis regnum ultro datum. Hic omnem militarem disciplinam, artémque bellandi condidit. Itaque mirum in modum

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Tullus Hostilius succeeds Numa Pompilius, to whom, the Kingdom was voluntarily given in bonour of his great Ability, He form'd all their military Discipline and Art of War. Wherefore, after he had, exercised the fenciale Men in a

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exercità juventute, provocare aufus Albanos, gravem & diu principem populum. Sed quum pari robore frequentibus prœliis utrique comminuerentur, misso in compendium bello, Horatiis, Curiatifique, tergeminis hinc atque inde frattibus, utriusque populi fata permisfa funt. Anceps, & pulchra contentio, exituque iplo mirabilis. Tribus quippe illinc vulneratis, hine duobus occifis, qui Iupererat Horatius, addito ad virtutem dolo, ut distraheret hostem, simulat fugam: fingulófque, prout fequi poterant, adortus exuperat, Sic(rarum alias decus) unius manu parta victoria est: quam ille mox parricidio fædavit. Flentem fpolia circa se, sponsi quidem, fed hostis, fororem viderat. Hunc tam immaturum virginis amorem ultus est ferro. Citavere leges nefas: fed abstulit virtus parricidam: & facinus intrà gloriam fuit. Nec diu in fide Albanus. Nam Fidenate bello missi in auxilium ex fœdere, medii inter duos expectavere tortunam. Sed rex callidus, ubi inclinare locios ad hostem videt,

wonderful Manner, he ventured to attack the Albans, a powerful and a leading People for a long Time. But as both Sides being of an equal Strength, were weakened by frequent Battels, the War being put into a brief Way of decision, the Fate of each People was committed to three Brothers born at a Birth on each Side. Dispute was dubious and entertaining, and wonderful in the Isue. For three being wounded on that Side, and two sain on this, the Horatius that roas left, adding Cunning to his Courage, that he might separate the Enemy, counterfeits a Flight: And setting upon them single, as they were able to follow, prevails. Thus a Victory was got by the Hand of one Man, an Honour rare at other times, which soon after he sullied by Parricide. He faw his Sister weeping at the Sight of the Spoils, of one contracted to her indeed, but an Enemy. He revenged this unseasonable. Love of the young Woman by bis Sword. The Laws call'd for the Punishment of this Crime, but his Gallantry delivered the Parricide, and the Fact was within the protection of his Glory. The People of Alba were not long in their Duty; for in the Fidenatian War, being sent to their Assistance according to their Treamandiflet: Ipos inde nostris, metus bostibus. Sie fraus proditorum irrica fuit. Itaque hoste victo, ruptorem foederis Metium Fufetium, religatum inter duos currus, pernicibus equis distrabit: Albamque ipsam quamvis parentem, semulam tamen, diruit, quum priùs omnes opes urbis, ipsumque populum Romam transfulisset: prorsus ut consanguinea civitas non periiste, sed in suum corpus rediisse rursus videretur.

they waited at Nenters 初, between both Parties to see the Success. But the subtle King when he finds his Allies lean to the Enemy, rouses the Courage of his Men, as if be had ordered it. Upon that our Men bad Hopes, the Enemy Pear. Thus the Treachery of the Traytors was without Effect. Wherefore after the Rnemy was conquered, be rears in Pieces with Swift Horses Metius Euferius tied betwint two Chariots, and pulls down Alba itself, althe Parent of Rome, yet a Rival, after he had first removed all the Wealth of the City, and the People themselves to Rome, so that this related City seemed not to have perished, but to have returned into its own Body.

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C A P. 1V.

A Neus deinde Marcius, nepos Pompilii, pari ingenio. Hic igitur & moenia muro amplexus est, & interstuentem Urbi Tiberinum ponte commist; Ostiamque in ipso maris suminisque consinio coloniam posuit; jam tum videlicet præsagiens animo, tuturum, ut torius mundi opes & commeatus illo veluti maritimo Urbis hospitio reciperentur.

De Anco Marcio.

AFter him was Ancus Martius, the Grandson of Pompilius, of the like Genius. Wherefore he both inclosed the City within a Wall, and made a Bridge over the River Tiber that runs through the City, and planted the Colony of Oftia, in the very Confines of the Sea and the River, even then, it seems, presaging in his Mind that it would come to pass, that the Riches and Provisions of the whole World bould be received in that Maritime Magazine of CA.P. the City.

the said the Orner was dad OAP. V. De Tarquinio Prifco.

cus, quamvis transultro perens, accipit, ob inam : quippe qui oriundus

Arquinius polles Prif. AFter bim Tarquinius Prifcus, altho of foreign Orimaring originis, regnum ginal, faing for the Kingdom got it for his Industry and Podustriam atque eleganti- liteness ; as supo being a Na tive of Corinth, had tempered Corintho, Gracum inge- bis Gracian Wit with the Arts nium Italicis artibus mif- of Italy. He both increases cuiffet. Hie & Senatus the Majefty of the Senate by majestatem numero am- adding to their Number, and pliavit, & centuries tribus augmented the Tribes with Cenauxit, quatenus Artius turies. Since Attius Navius Navius numerum auge- forbid the Number to be increari prohibebat, virsummus sed, a Man very considerable in augurio, quem rex in Augury; whom the King for experimentum rogavir, a Tryal asked. If that could be Fierine posser quad ipse . done which he had conceived in mente conceperat ? Ille his Mind? He having tried rem expertus augurio, the Matter by Augury, an-Poffe respondit. Arqui Swered It might. But, Says boe, inquit, agitabam, An be, I was thinking of this W cotem illam Jeoure nova- ther I could cut that Whethon cula poffene ! Augus, Po- with a Raifor ? You may then, tes ergo, inquit: & se- fays the Augur, and be did cut tuit. Inde Romanis fa- it. Upon that Augury was facer auguratus. Neque cred amongst the Romans. No pace Tarquinius quam was Tarquinius more active in belle promption Duo- Peace than War. For he redudecim namque Tufcie ced the twelve Nations of Etra populos frequentibustar- ria by frequent Battles. From mis subegie. Inde fas- thence came the Fasces, the Traces, trabete, curules, an bee, the loory Seats, Ring null, phalere, paluda- Horse-Trappings, she General's monta, practexta; inde, Cloaks, and the Practeuts, thouse quod aureo curru qua- is it that our Commanders trituor equis triumphatur : wppbin a gold Chariot with four togz pictz, tuniczque Horses: Thence the flowred Topalmant , omnia deni- Re and the ftriped Tunicks , fique decora & infignia, eminet.

nally, all the Ornaments and quibus imperii dignitas Marks of Distinction, by which the Dignity of Government Tree distances to the contract of the strength of the contract of the contract

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to perens accipit ob in got it for our ladultry and ito-Servius Tullius dein AFrer him Servius Tullius faises the Government of bis invadit; nec obscuried the City, nor did the Meanness tas inhibuit, quampis of his Birth hinder, tho' he was matte leve treatum. born of a Mother, that was a Nam camifam indolem Slave. For Tanaquil the Wife uxor Tarquini Tanaquil of Tanquin bad liberally educa-Hberaliter educaverat, & ved bis extraordinary Genius; clarum fore vifa circa and a Flame that was fren acaput flamma promise bout his Head promised that he rat. Ergo inter Tarqui- mould be a famous Man. Wherehis mortem, annivence fore whilf Tarquin was a dyregina, fubiliturus in lo ing, being put in the King's cum regis, qualitad rem. Place by the Queen's exerting pus, tegaum dolo par- berfelf upon the Occasion, as it tum sic egit industrie, ut were only for a time, he manajure adeprus videretur. I ged the Kingdom got by this Ab hoc populus Roma! Wile, so industriously, that he nus relatus in censum, feemed to have got it by Right. digestus in classes, curiis By him the Roman People were arque collegiis distribu- brought under a Survey, distintus: fummaque regis fo- guisbed into Classes, and divided lertia ita est ordinata into Parishes and Companies. respublica, ut omnia pa- And by the great Dewterity of trimonii, dignitatis, zeta- the King libe Commonwealth tis, artium, officiorumque was so regulated, that all the diferimina in tabulas re- Differences of Eftate, Dignity, forrentur; ac sic maxi- Age, Trades, and Offices, were ma civitas minima do put in Tables ; and thus a mus diligentia contine great City was governed with retur, all the Exattness of a small House on selle and House and control supported

CAP, VIII. De Tarquinio Superbosicatione

Gabiis, ut voluerat, reconsulenti Quid fieri vel-

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eligh welves (que begins river river velt, Len Postromus omnium suit 7 HE last of all the Kings regum Tarquinius, cui was Tarquin, to whom the cognomien Superbo ex Sirname of Proud was given moribus datum. Hit from his Manners. He chofe regnum avirum, quod à rather to seize by Violence Servio renebatur, rapere than wait for the Kingdom of maluit, quam expectare; bis Grandfather, which was immissifque in eum per- possessed by Servius, and have custoribus, icelere par ing jet some Assassins upon him. tam potestatem non me- managed the Power got by Villias egit, quam acquisi- lang, no better than he had Nec abhorrebat acquired it. Nor was his Wife moribus uxor Tullia, qua; Tullia different from bim in ut virum regem falutas Point of Manners, who to Jaret, super cruentum pa- lute her Husband King, as she trem, vecta carpento, was riding in her Charlot, consternates eques egit. drove the frighted Horses over Sed ipie in Senarum ca- her bloody Father. But he prodibus, in omnes super- ceeding against the Senate by bia (quæ crudelitate gra- Murders, and against all by his vior est bonis) graffatus, Pride, which is more intoleraquum sevitiam jam domi ble to good Men than Cruelty fatigaffet, tandem in ho- after he had tired out his Sevestes conversus est. Sic rity at home, at last he surned valida oppida in Latio upon bis Enemies. Thus the capta funt, Ardea, Ocri- ftrong Towns in Latium were culum, Gabii, Suessa Po- taken, Ardea, Orriculum, Gabii metia. Tum quoque and Sueffa Pometia. Then cruentus in fuos; neque likerusse he became bloody to his enim filium verberare own Relations. For be scrupled dubitavit, ut simulanti not to talk his own Sou, that transfugam apud hostes thence he might have Credit hinc fides effet. Cui with the Enemies, when pretending himself a Deserter. Who cepto, atque per nuncios being received at Gabri, as he defired, and confulting his Falet; eminentia forte par ther by Messengers, What be paverum capita virgula would have done. Tarquin firiexcu-

excutions, quum per hec pes intelligi vellet, (quæ & Terminus. ferro expiavit. Imperigatum.

king off the Heads of the Popinterficiendos esse princi- pies, which by Chance were bigher than the rest, being fuperbia!) fic respondit. minded to have it under flood Tamen de manubiis cap- by that, that the great Men tarum urbium templum were to be taken of. (O what crexit, quod quum inau Pride! I so be answered. Tet guraretur, cedentibus cæ- be built a Temple out of the teris deis (mira res dis Spoils of the taken Cities : Au) restitere Juventas, which when it was inaugura-Placuit ted the other Gods all vieldvatibus contumacia nu- ing (it's a thing wonderful minum. Siquidem firma to be faid) Juventas and Teromnia & zterna pollice- minus flood fiff. The Syubbornbantur. Sed illud hor ness of the Gods pleased the rendum, quod molienti- South Sayers, fince they promibus ædem, in fundamen- fed that all would be firm and tis humanum repertum eternal. But that was dreadest caput, nec dubitavere ful, that a Man's Head was cuncti, monstrum pul- found in the Foundation by cherrimum, imperii se- those that built the Temple: dem, caputque terrarum nor did all doubt, that this promittere. Tamdiu fu- fine Omen promised that the perbiam regis populus Scat of Empire and the Head Romanus perpeffus est, of the World would be there. donec aberat libido : The People of Rome Suffered hanc ex liberis ejus im- the Pride of the King, whilf portunitatem tolerare non Lust kept clear: That Venaporuit. Quorum quum tion they were not able to enalter ornavissimæ sæmi. dure from his Sons : One nz Lucretiz stuprum in- of which having committed a tuliffet, matrona dedecus Rape upon Lucretia, a finely accomplished Lady, the Matron um tum regibus abro- wiped off the Shame by the Sword. Upon that all Power was taken from the Royal Family.

CAP. VIII. Anacephalæofis de Septem regibus.

Ec oft prima atas This is the first Age of the Roman People, and as it populi Romani, & quali

quafi Infantia, quam habuit sub regibus septem, quadam fatorum industria, tam variis ingenio, ut reipublicæ ratio & utilitas postulabat. Nam quid Romulo ardentius? tali opus fuit, ut invaderet regnum. Quid Numâ religiosius? ita res poposcit, ut ferox populus de: orum metu mitigaretur, Quid ille militiæ artifex Tullus, bellatoribus viris. quam necessarius? ut acueret ratione virtutem. Quid ædificator Ancus? ut Urbem colonia extenderet, ponte jungeret, muro tueretur. Jam verò Tarquinii ornamenta & infignia quantam principi populo addiderunt ex ipso habitu dignitatem? Actus à Servio census quid effecit, niss ut ipsa se nosceret Respublica? Postremo Superbi illius importuna dominatio nonnihil, imo vel plurimum profuit. Sic enim effectum eft, ut agitatus injuriis populus, cupiditate libertatis incenderetur.

were its Infancy, which it had under seven Kings, by an industrious Contrivance of the Fates as various in their Genius's as the Nature and Use of the Government required. For what was botter than Romulus? Such an one there was Occasion for, to seize the Government. What more religious than Numa? so the Case required, that this wild People might be softned by the Fear of the Gods. What was Tullus that Artist in the Business of War, bow necessary for warlike Men? To whet their Valour by Discretion. What was the Builder Ancus for? To extend the City by a Colony, join the two Parts of it by a Bridge, and secure it by a Wall. But then the Ornaments and Ensigns of Tarquin, bow much Dignity did they give this great People from their very Dress? The Survey taken by Servius, what did it effect, but that the Commonwealth might know it self? At last the Tyrannick Government of that proud King did some Good, nay a great deal: For thus it was brought about, that the People, provoked by his Injuries, were fired with a Defire of Liberty.

C A P. IX. De Mutatione Republica.

I Gitur Bruto Collatinóque ducibus, & auctoWHERFORE the Roman People, being roused ribus ribus, quibus ulcionem fui moriens matrona mandaverat; populus Romanus ad vindicandum libertaris ad pudicitiz decus, quodam quan instinctu deorum concitatus, regem repente destituit, bona diripit, agrum Marti suo confecrat, imperium in coldem libertaris suz vindices transfert, mutato tamen & jure, & nomine. Quippe ex perperuo annuum placuit, ex singulari duplex: ne potestas folitudine vel mora corrumperetur: consulesque appellavit pro regibus, ut consulere fe civibus fuis debere meministent. Tantumque libertatis novæ gandium incesserat, ut vix mutari flatus fidem caperent; alterumque ex tantum ob confulibus, nomen & genus regium, fascibus abrogatis, Urbe dimitterent. Iraquefubstitutus Valerius Publicola, ex fummo fludio annixus est ad augendam liberi populi majestatem. Nam & fasces ei pro concione fubmisit, & jus provocationis advertus ipfos dedit. Et ne specie arcis offenderer, eminentes ædes suas in plana submifit. Brutus verd favori civium, etiam domus fuz

by an Impulse as it were of the Gods, to affect the Honour of their Liberty and Chaffity with Brutus and Collatinus for their Leaders and Commuctors, to whom the dying Matron had recommended the Revenge of ber Cause, on a sudden deferts the King, plunders bis Goods, and confectates his Land to their God Mars and confers the Government upon the same Affertors of their Liberty, but with the Power and Name altered. For instead of Author rity vested in one for Life, that of a Year's Continuance pleafed better, instead of one Governour tree, left the Authority bould be abused, either by its being in a fingle Person, or the long Duration of it, and called them instead of Kings Confuls, that they might remember that they were obliged to confult the good of the Citizens. And so much Joy there was for their new Liberty, that they could fearce believe their Condition was changed, and banished one of the Confuls, taking the Fasces from him, out of the City, only because of his Name and Descent from the Royal Family. Wherefore Valerius Publicola being put in his Room, exerted him felf with the utmost Application, to encrease the Majesty of this free People. For he both lowered the Fasces to them in an Affembly, and granted them the Right of clade

clade & parricidio velificatus est. Quippe quum fludere revocandis in Urbem regibus liberos fuos comperiffet, protraxit in forum, & concione media virgis cecidit, &c securi percussit : ut plane publicus parens in locum liberorum adoptaffe fibi populum videretur. Liber jam hine populus Romanus, prima adversùs exteros arma pro li bertate corripuit; moz pro finibus, deinde pro fociis; tum glerià & imperio, lacessentibus assiduè ufquequaque finitimis : quippe cui patrii foli gleba nulla, sed statim hostile pomærium, medidfque inter Latium & Tufcos, quan in quodam bivio collocatus, omnibus portis in bostem incurreret : donec quafi contagione quadam per fingulos quibufque correptis, totam Italiam fub fe redegerunti di dan di

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appealing against the Consuls themselves. And that he might not offend them by the appearance of a Citadel, he brought down his House that was upon an Eminence, into the low Parts of the Town; but Brutus endeavoured to procure the Favour of the Citizens by the Havock of his own Family and Parricide. For when he under stood that his Sons were endeavouring to bring back the Royal Family into the City, be dragged them out into the Forum, and in the middle of the Assembly lashed them with Rods, and struck off their Heads with an Ax, that indeed he Seemed as a publick Parent, to have adopted the People to himself in the Room of his own Children. And now the Roman People being free, took up Arms first against other Nations for their Freedom; foon after for their Country, after that for their Allies, and then for Glory irum eft, & proximis and Empire, their Neighbours on all Hands continually attacking them, as who had no Sod of their own Country Soil, but immediately the very Pomerium belonged to the Enemy, and being situated in the middle betwixt Latium and the Thuseans, as it were a Place where towo Ways meet, ran out at all their Gates upon the Enemy, till as it were by a fort of Infection shey went through them all. CAP.

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and the nearest being first subdued, they reduced all Italy under them.

CAP. X. Bellum Etruscum cum rege Porsena.

DUlfis ex urbe regibus, prima pro libertate arma corripuit. Nam Porsena rex Etruscorum ingentibus copiis aderat, & Tarquinios manu reducebat. Hunc tamen, quamvis & armis, & fa. me urgeret, occupatoque Janiculo ipfis Urbis faucibus incubaret, fustinuit, fepulit: novistime etiam tanta admiratione perculit, ut superior, ultro cum pene victis amicitiz fiedera feriret. Tunc illa Romana prodigia atque miracula, Horatius, Mucius, Clœlia: quæ nisi in annalibus forent, hodie fabulæ viderentur, Quippe Horatius Cocles, postquam hostes undique instantes solus summovere non poterat, ponte reciso transnatat Tiberim, nec arma dimittit. Mucius Scavola regem per infidias in caffris ipfius aggreditur: sed ubi frustrato circa purpurazum ejus ictu tenetur, ardentibus focis injicit manum, terrorémque geminat dolo. Ut Scias, in-

Feer the Royal Family was forced out of the Gity, they first took up Arms for their Liberty. For Porsena King of the Thuscans came with a great Army, and was for restoring the Tarquins by Force. Tet tho he distressed them both by Arms and by Famine, and seizing the Ianiculum lay in the very Enterance of the Town, they withstood bim, repulsed him, and at last struck him with so much Admiration, that the' he was Superior, he of his own Accord concluded a Treaty of Friend-Bip with them almost conquered. Then lived those Roman Prodiges and Miracles, Horatius. Musius, and Clalia, who unless they were in our Annals, would at this time appear Fables. For Horatius Cocles by himself since be was not able to repulse the Enemies pressing on all Hands, upon the Bridge's being cut down, swims the Tiber, and does not part with Mucius Scevola bis Arms. attacks the King himself by a wile in his Camp, but when, upon his Stroke being misignployed upon a Gentleman of his he was seiz'd, he thrust his Hand into the burning Fire, quit,

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quit , quem virum effugeris, idem trecenti juravimus : quum interim (immane dictu) hic interritus, ille trepidaret, tanguam manus regis arderet. Sic quidem viri: fed ne quis fexus laude cessaret, ecce & virginum virtus, Una ex obfidibus regi data, elapfa gustodiam, Clælia, per patrium flumen equitabat. Et rex quidem, tot tantisque virtutum territus mondrie, valere, liber fque e Je juffit. Tarquinii tamdiu dimicaverunt, dones Aruntem filium regis manu fua Brutus occidit, supérque ipfum mutuo vulnere expiravit ; plane quali adulterum ad inferos ufque fequeretur

and doubles the Terror by a piece of Cunning. 'That you may know (Says be) what a Man you have escaped, three hundred of us have sworn the same thing. Whilst in the mean time (it's dreadful to mention) be was undaunted, the other trembled as if the King's own Hand was burning. Thus indeed the Men behaved. But that the other Sex might not come short in Point of Praise, see the gallant Behaviour of the young Women One of the Hostages given to the King, hipping from her Keepers, Clelia by Name, rode through her Country River. And the King truly being terrified with so many and so prodigious Monsters of gallant Behaviour. bid them e'en farewell and be free. The Tarquins fought so long, till Brutus flew with his Son, and expired by a mutual Wound upon him, just as if he would pursue the Adulterer to Hell.

CAP. XI.

Bellum Latinum.

Atini quoque Tarquinios afferebant, æmulatione & invidia : ut populus, qui foris dominabatur, faltem domi fervirer lgirpr omne Latium, Mamilio Tuf-

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THE Latins too maintained the Tarquins Cause out of Emulation and Envy: That the People who ruled abroad, might however be Slavesat home. Wherefore all Latium under their Leader Mamilius of Tufculano duce, quafi in culum, roufe their Courage as regis regis ultionem, tollit Apud Regilli lacum dimicatur, diu Marte vario, donec Posthumius iple dictator fignum in hostes jacularus est (novum & infigue commentum) uti perereturcurfu. Coffus equitum magister exuere frænos imperavit (& hoc novum) quò acriùs incurrerent. Ea denique atrocitas fuit prœlii, ut interfuiffe spectaculo deos fama tradiderit; duos in atque Pollucem, nemo dubitavit. Itaque & pla promifit; & reddidit, plane quali flipendium deis. commilitonibus Hactenus pro libertate: mox de finibus cum eifdem Latinis affidoe & fine intermissione pugnatum eft. Sora (quis credat?) & Algidum terrori fuerunt, Satricum atque Corniculum provincia. De Verulis & Bovillis puder; fed trium-Tibur nunc phavimus. luburhanum. & æftivæ Præneste deliciæ, nuncuparis in Capitolio votis perebantur. Idem tunc Fefulz, quod Carra nuper. Idem nemus Ari-

it were for the Revenge of the King's Cause. They fight at the Lake of Regillas, a long Time with various Success, till Posthamius the Dictator threso a Standard amongst the Enemies (a new and a notable Contrivance) to be fetched from them by running in amongst them for it. Coffus the Master of the Horse, ordered them to pull off their Bridles, (this was new too) that they might run upon the Enemy the more violently. Finally fuch was the Sharpness of the candidis equis, Castorem Engagement, that Fame has delivered it to Posterity, that Gods were present in the Batimperator veneratus eft, the. No Body doubted but the pactufque victoriam tem two upon white Horses were Castor and Pollux. Wherefore both the General worshipped them, and agreeing for the Victory, promised them Temples, and gave them, as it were Pay to the two Gods his Fellow Soldiers. Thus far they were engaged for their Liberty. Soon after they were fighting continually without Intermission with the same Latins for their Country. Sora (who wou'd believe it) and Algidum were a Terrour, Satricum and Corniculum Provinces. I am assamed to speak of Vertile and Boville, but we triumphed. Tibur now in the Suburbs in a Manner, and Prenefte a Place of Diversion for the Summer cinum.

cinum, quod Hercynius Ciltus: Fregellæ, quod Geforiacum : Tiberis, quod Euphrates, Coriolos quoque, pro pudor! victos, adeò gloriz fuiffe, ut captum oppidem Caius Marcius Coriolanus, quali Numanriam aut Africam, nomini in-Extant & parta duerit. Antio spolia, qua Mænius in fuggestu fori, hostium classe, fuffixit; fi tamen illa classis: nam sex suere roftratæ. Sed hic numerus illis initiis navale bellum fait. Pervicacissimi tamen Latinorum Æqui & Volsci tuere; & quotidiani, ut ita dixerim, hostes. Sed hos præcipue Lucius Quinctius domuit, ille dictator ab aratro: qui obsessa, ac penè jam capta Marci Minucii consulis castra, egregia virture servavit. Medium erat forte tempus sementis, quam patricium virum innixum aratro fuo lictor in ipfo, opere deprehendit. Indè in aciem profectus, ne quid a rustici operis imitatione ceffaret, victos more pecudum sub jugum misit Sic expeditione finita, rediit ad boves rurfus triumphalis

were then invaded, after Vows bad been folemnly put up in the Capitol. Fefule was the the fame then, that Carra was lately; the Aricine Grove the same with the Hercynian Forest; Frægell what Gesoriaoum; Tiber what Euphrates. The Conquest of Corioli was a Matter of so much Honour (O Shame!) that Caius Marcius Coriolanus added the Town he took to his Name, as if it had been Numantia or Africa. There are likewise extant Spoils taken from Antium, which Manius upon taking the Enemy's Fleet, put up in the Speaking Place of the Forum; if that was indeed a Fleer, for there were only fix Ships with Rostra. But this Number in those early Times was su licient for a Sea Fight. Tet the most obstinate of all the Latins were the Aqui and the Volsci and daily Enemies as I may fay. But these Lucius Quintius chiefly subdued, that Diffator ferched from the Plough, who by his excellent Conduct faved the Camp of M. Minusius the Consul, besteged and then almost taken. It was by Chance the Middle of Seed-Time, when the Serjeant found the Nobleman, leaning upon his Plough at his Work. From thence marching into the Field, that be might not depart from the Imitation of his Countryagricola D 2

agricola. Fidem puminum! qua velocitate! intrà quindecim dies coep-tum, peractumque bel-lum : prorfus ut festinasse dictator ad relictum opus videretar. a Libert wington

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Work, be put the conquered Enemies after the Manner of Cattle under the York. Thus having finished his Expedition. the triumphant Husbandman returned again to his Oxen. O the Faith of Gods! with what Expedition! the War was begun and ended within fifteen Days, so that the Dictator might seem to hasten to the Work he had left. took to bes Neme, as H is had

THE REGISTRATION OF THE PARTY.

CAP. XII. Bellum cum Errufcis, Faliscis, & nemat h tankn Fidenatibus.

Sadui verò & anniverfarii hoffes ab Etruria Velentes; adeo ut extraordinariam manum advertits cos promiserit, privatumque gef ferit bellum gens una Fabiorum. Satis supérque idonea clades. Cæsi apud Cremeram trecenti, patricius exercitus, & fce lerato fignata nomine quæ proficiscentes in prælium porta dimifit. Sed ea clades ingentibus explata victoriis, pofiquam per alios atq; alios duces robustissima capta funt oppida : vario quidem eventu. Falisci se sponte dediderunt. Cremati fuo igne Fidenates. Rapti funditus deletique Veientes. Falisci quum obsiderentur, mira visa est

QUI the Vejentes from He-D truria were continual and anniversary Enemies, fo that the Family of the Fabii alone promised an extraordinary Army against them, and carfied on the War by themselves. The Slaughter reas Sufficient indeed, and more than fo. Three hundred Men were flain at Cremera, an Army of Noble Men, and the Gate that let them through when they went to Battle, was mark'd with the Name of Wicked. But that Overthrow was repaired by great Victories, after the frongest Towns were taken by one General or other, but in a different Manner indeed. Falifci Surrendered of its own Accord. The Fidenates were burnt in their own Fire. The Vejentes were taken and destroyed utterly. When Falisci was befides

retur. Fidenæ, quia paterrorem movendum fa-

fides Imperatoris, need fieged, the Honour of the Gene immerito quod ludima- rat appeared wonderful, and giffrum, urbis prodito not undefenvedte because be rem, cum iis quos ad. fent them back of his own Acdeserat pueris, vindum cord the Schoolmaster the Refibi there remififier. Eam trayer of the City, bound, with namque vir fanctes, & those Boys, he had brought fapiens, veram feichas with him. For this just and victoriam, quæ falvå fide, wise Man, knew that to be a & integra dignitate para- true Victory which was got with Honour Secure, and Digres non erant ferro, ad mity untainted Fidene because is was not a March bo cibus armate, & discolo- the Sword, muren'd out in a ribus, ferpentum in mou frantick Manner armed with dum, virtis, furiali more Torches and Ribbonds partiprocesserant: sed habitus coloured after the Munner of ille feralis, eversionis o- Serpents, to cause a Terrour men fait. Veientium but that difmal Dress was quanta res fuent, indicat only on Omen of their Ruin. decennis obfidio. Tunc A ten Tears Siege flows bow primam hyematum fub great the State of the Veien pellibus taxata flipendio tians was. Then first did the hiberna: adactus miles Roman Soldiers with under fus sponte jurajurando, ne Skins, the Winter quarters nif capta urbe remearet. were supported by a Tan- and Spolia de Larte Tolumi- The Soldiers were bound by an no rege ad Ferenium Outh of their oven Accord, not reportata. Denique non to return till the City was to fealis, nec irruptione, fed ken. The Spoils of King Lars cuniculo, & lubterraneis Tolumnius were carried to Per delis peractum urbis ex- retrius. Pinally the Rain of cidium. Ea denique vifa the City was effected nor by eft prædæ magnitudo, cu. I adder's nor breaking into it, jus decime Apollini Py- bus by a Mine, and Jubierrathio mitterentur: univers news Stratugems. Finally the suffere populus Romanus Greatness of the Plunder ap ad direptionem urbis peared to be fuch, that the vocaretur. Hoc tunc Tythe was fent to the Pythian Veil fuere: nunc fuiffe Apollo; and all the Roman quis meminit? que reli- People rous fent for to the quiæ?

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quiz? quodve vestigium? Plundering of the City: Such was Veit at that Time. Now who remembers that ever it was? What Relicks? What Sign is there of it ? The Credit of our Annals is bard put toit, to make us beiieve that Veil ever was.

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known that to be a CAP. XIII.

H Inc five invidia deum, five fato, rapidiffimus procurrentis imperii cursus parumper Gallorum Senonum incurlione fupprimitur. Quod tempus populo Romano pescio utrum clade funehius fuerit, an virtutum experimentis fpeciofius. Ea certe fuit vis calamitatis, ut in experimentum illatam putem divinitus, scire volentibus immortelibus diis, an Romana virtus imperium orbis mereretur. Galli Senones, gens natura ferox, moribus incondita, ad hoc ipså corporum mole, perinde armis ingentibus, adeò omni genere terribilis fuit, ut plane nata ad hominum interitum, urbium stragem videretur. Hi quondam ab ultimis terrarum oris, & cingente omnia Oceano, ingenti agmine profecti, quum jam media vastaf-

victoriam concentitiva fide, water Bellum Gallicum

HERE whether through the Envy of the Gods, or Fate, the most rapid Course of the advancing Empire is a little stopped by the Invasion of the Galli Senones. Which time I know not whether it was more pernicious to the Roman. People for the Loss they fuftained, or more glorious in the Tryal of their Virtues. Such however was the Violence of the Calamity that I believe it a as brought upon them by divine Providence, the immortal Gods being desirous to know whether the Roman Conduct would deferve the Empire of the World. The Galli Senones were a Nation by Nature wild, unpolish'd in its Manners, besides, so every way terrible for the Bigness of their Bodies, as well as vast Arms, that it Seemed; produced for the Destruction of Mon, and the Ruin of Cities. They formerly coming from the utmost Coasts of the Earth, and the Ocean surrounding all; things, with a great Army,

fent,

apparuit vera illa Romum majores natu, amplissimis us honoribus, in forum cocunt : ibi devovente pontifice, diis fe Manibus consecrant : ædes regressi, sieut in trabeis erant, & ampliffimo cultu, in curulibus fellis sese posuerunt: ut quum venisset hostis, in fua dignitate morerenthe time Thurses that

sanimod

fent, positis inter Alpes after they had wasted all the & Padum fedibus, ne his Countries in their Way, taking quidem contenti per up their Habitation betwins Italiam vagabantur. Tum the Alps and the Po, and not Clufium obsidebant. Pro content with that, frolled fociis ac foederaris popu- about through Italy. Then lus Romanus intervenit, they besieged Clusium. The missis ex more legatis. Roman People interposed for Sed quod jus apud bar their Allies and Confederates baros ? ferocijs agunt : Embassadors being sent accordexinde certamen. Con ing to Fashion. But what versis igitur à Clusio, Right was to be expected Romangue venientibus, amongst Barbarians? They ad Alliam flumen cum behave more infolently. After exercitu Fabius consul which a Battle followed. occurrit. Non temere Wherefore Fabius the Roman feedior clades. Iraque Consul met them being departed hunc diem fastis Roma from Clusium, and coming for damnavit. Fuso exercity Rome, at the River Allia, with jam meenibus Urbis ap- an Army. There hardly ever propinquabant. Erant was a more sbameful Defeat. pulla præsidia. Tum Wherefore Rome condemned this igitur, aut nunguam alias, Day in its Calendar. After the Army was routed, they mana virtus. Jam pri- approached the Walls of the City. There were no Guards. Then therefore or never did the true Roman Bravery appear. In the first place the Elder Men, that had bore the Ratimque in suas quisque greatest Offices, meet together in the Forum. There the High-Priest devoting them, they consecrate themselves to the Infernal Gods. And immediately every one returning to their Houses, they placed themselves upon their Ivory Seats as they were in their Robes and finest Dress, that when the Enemy came, they might die in their Dignity. Pon-

præsentem Jovem, Ut fandendum templum ejus concurreffent, ita ille virtatem eoram numine fuo tueretur. Aderant interim Galli, apeatamque Urbem, primo trepidi, ne quis Subeffet dolus, mox ubi folisudinem vident, pari clamore & imperu invadunt : patentes passim domos adeunt: ubi fedentes in curulibus fitis prætextatos fenes, velut Deos Geniofque venerati; mox e-

Rontifices & Flamines, The High Priefts and Plaquicquid religiosissimi in mens partly bide in the Earth soplis crat, partim in in Hogheads, and partly carry doliis defosta terre re- away with them laid in Cartt, condunt, partim imposita what soever was most wenerable plaustris lecum avehunt. in their Temples. The Virgins Virgines final ex facer- too of the Priefibood of Vefta, dotio Veste nudo pede accompany the boly things in fugicatia facra comitan- their Conveyance bare foet. Tet tur. Tamen excepiss Lucius Albinus one of the Comfugientes unus è plebe mons is faid to have taken them fortur Lucius Albims, up in their Flight, wibe feeting qui depositis uxore & down his Wife and Children, liberis, virgines in plan- took the Virgins up into his from recepit: adeo sum Chariot 10 So much too even quoque is aldmis, religio then in their utmost Extremity publica privatis affections did the publick Religion pre-antecellebat. Juventus vail over private Affections. vero, quam faris conflar The able bodied Men, which it is vix mille hominum fuif- sufficiently certain was scarce fe, duce Mantio, arcem a thousand Men, with Manting Capitolini montis infe- for their Leader, possessed thems dit, obtestata ipsum quali felves of the Top of the Capito line Mountain, befeeching Juquemadmodum ipfi ad de- piter bimsetf, as if there prefent, 'That as they had met together so defend his Temple, fo he would support their Courage by his divine Power's In the mean time came the Gauls, and impade the open City, at first under some Pear, test there should be some Stratagem against them, but pre-Sently when they find the City for saken, they fall on with equal Ctamour and Violence. They enter the Houses that were every where open, where worshipping the old Gentlemen ofdem, postquam este in their Robes, sitting upon homines

homines liquebat, aliqui nihil respondere dignantes, pari vecordia mactant, facésque tectis inficiunt: & totam Urbem igne, ferro, manibus folo exaquant. Sex menfibus barbari (quis crederet?) circa montem unum pependerunt, nec diebus modò, fed poctibus quoque omnia experti : quum tandem Manlius nocte fubeuntes, clangore anteris excitatus, à fumma rupe dejecit, & ut fpem hostibus demerer, quanquam in fumma fame; tamen ad fpeciem fiducia, panes ab arce jaculatus est. Et flato quodam die per medias hollium custodias; Fabium pontificem ab arce demisit, qui solenne facrum in Quirinali monte conficeret. Arque iste per media hostium tela incolumis religionis auxilio rediit, Propitiofque deos renunciavit. Novistimè, quum jam obsidio sua barbaros tatigaflet, mille pondo auri recessum fuum venditantes, idque ipfum' per infolentiam, quum ad iniqua pondera additoadhucgladio, fuperbe væ victis increparent, fubitò aggreffus à tergo Camillus adeo cecidit, ut omnia incendiorum vesti-

their Ivory Seats, as Gods and Genii; after it appeared that they were only Men, otherwise vouch afing to answer nothing. they kill them with equal Fury: and throw lighted Torches into the Houses, and level the City with Fire and Sword and their Hands. For fix Months, the Barbarians (who would believe it) bung about one Mountain; trying all Things not only by Days but Nights too: when at last Manlius, being wakened by the Gabbling of a Goofe, threw them as they were coming up in the Night Time from the Top of the Rock, and to take away all Hopes from the Enemy, altho they were in the greatest Want, yet to make a Shew of Assurance he threw down Loaves from the Citadel. And upon a certain stated Day, be sent through the Midst of the Enemies Guards Fabius the High-Priest, from the Citadel, to perform a folemn Sacrifice upon the Quirinal Mount. And be returned safe by the Protection of his Religion through the Middle of the Enemies Weapons. and brought Word that the Gods were propitions. At last when their Siege had now tired the Barbarians, Camillus suddenly attacking them in their Rear now offering to depart for a thousand Pound of Gold, and that in an infolent Manner, when adding the Sword to ungra

gia Gallici fanguinisinundatione delerer. Agere gratias diis immortalibus ipio tantæ cladis nomine Pastorum casas ignis ille, & flamma paupertatem Rómuli abícon-Incendium illud dit. quid egit aliud, nifi ut destinata hominum ac deorum domicilio civitas. non deleta, non obruta, fed expiata potius, & lustrata videatur? igitur post affertam à Manlio, restitutam à Camillo Urbem, acriùs etiam vehementiusque in finitimos refurrexit. Ac primum omnium illam ipsam Gallicam gentem non contentus mœnibus expulifie, quum per Italiam naufragia fua latius traheret, fic persecutus est duce Camillo, ut hodie nulla Senonum vestigia superfint. apud Anienem Semel trucidati, quum singulari certamine Manlius aureum torquem barbaro inter spolia detraxit : indè Torquati. Iterum Pomptino agro, quum in fimili pugna Lucius Valerius, infidente galeæ facra alite adjurus, rerulit spolia: & inde Corvini. Tandem post aliquot annos, omnes reliquias eorum in Erruria ad lacum Vadifair Weights they proudly cry'd out Woe to the conquered! be so saughtered them, that be wiped away all the Signs of the Fire by an Inundation of Gallick Blood. I have a Fancy to return Thanks to the immortal Gods upon the very Account of so great a Destruction. That Fire bid the Shepherd's Cottages, and that Flame concealed the Poverty of Romulus. What did that Fire do else, but that the City destined for the Habitation of Men and Gods may not seem to have been destroyed nor buried in Ruins, but rather purged and purified. Wherefore after the City had been defended by Manlius and restored by Camillus, it rofeup again more briskly and violently upon its Neighbours. And first of all. not being content to drive the Gallick Nation out of their City, whilst they dragged their broken Remains far and wide through Italy, they so closely purfued them under their General Camillus, that at this Day there are no Remains of the Sennes. They were once cut off at Anien, when Manlius in a single Duel took a Golden Chain among st other Spoils from a Barbarian: from thence were the Torquati. Again in the Pomptine Territory, when in a like Fight, L. Valerius affifted by a sacred Bird sitting upon his Helmet, brought off monis

monis Dolabella delevit: ne quis extaret în că gente, quæ incensam à se Romanam urbem gloriretur. the Spoils of his Enemy, and from thence were the Corvini so called. At last after some Years, Dolabella cut off all the Relicks of them in Enruria at the Lake of Vadimon: that there might be no Body in that Nation, to boast that the City of Rome had been burnt by them.

CAP. XIV.

Bellum Latinum.

Conversus à Gallis in Latinos, Manlio Torquato, Decio Mure confulibus, semper quidem æmulatione imperii infeltos, tum verò contemptu Urbis incenfæ; quum jus civitatis, partem imperii ac magistratuum poscerent, atque jam amplius quam congredi auderent: quo tempore quis ceffifie hostem mirabitur? quum alter confulum fi-lium fuum, quia contra imperium' pugnaverat, quamvis victorem, occiderit, quafi plus in impeperio esfet, quam in victoria: alter quafi monitu deorum, capite velato primam ante aciem diis Manibus se devoverit: ut in confertiffima le hostium tela raculatus, novum ad victoriam iter. fanguinis sui semita, aperirer.

HE Roman People turn from the Gauls upon the Latins, when Manlius Torquatus and Decius Mus were Confuls, always indeed Enemies from a Rivalry for Dominion, but then so from a Contempt of the burnt City, demanding the Freedom of the City, a Part of the Government and Offices, and now durst do more than fight: At which Time who will wonder that the Eveny yielded, when one of the Confuls flew his own Son, the victorious, because he had fought contrary to his Order, as tho there was more in the Observance of Order than Fictory. The other as it were by the Advice of the Gods, with his Head covered, devoted himself at the Head of the Army to. the infernal Gods, that throwing himself amongst the thickest of the Enemies Weapons, be opened a new Way to Victory by the Path of his own Blood. E 2

AGMINIO CAR. XV.

Bellum Sabinum.

Latinis aggressus oft gentem Sabinorum, qui immemores factæ fub Tito Tatio affinitatis, quodam contagio belli fe Latinis adjunxerant. Sed Curio Dentato consule omnem eum tractum, quà Nar ambit, fontésque Velini, Hadriatico tenus mari, igne ferròque valtavit. Quâ victoria, tantum hominum, tantum agrorum redactum in potestatem, ut in utro plus effet, nec iple posser æstimare qui vicerat.

AFter the Latins they attack'd the Nation of the Sabines, who being unmindful of the Affinity contracted under Titus Tatius, by a kind of Infection of War had joined themselves to the Latins. But they laid waste all that Tract. where the Nar, Anio and the Springs of Velinus are, with Fire and Sword by the Conful Curius Dentatus, as far as the Adriatick Sea. By which Victory so many Men and so much Land was brought under their Power, that he who had made the Conquest, could not compute in which there was most.

CAP. XVI.

Bellum Samniticum.

Recibus deinde Campaniæ motus, non pro fe, fed, quod est speciosius, pro fociis, Samnites invadit. Erat fœdus cum utrifque percussum. Sed hoc Campani fanctius, & prius omnium fuorum deditione fecerant. Sic ergo Romanus bellum Samuitium tanquam fibi geffit. Omnium non modo Italia, sed toto orbe terrarum, pulcherrima Campaniæ plaga eft. Nihil mollius colo: denique

A Frer that being prevailed upon by the Application of Campania, they invade the Sammites, not for themselves, but what is more plausible, for their Allies. There had been a League struck up with both People: But the Campanians had rendred theirs the more binding, and preferable to the other, by a Surrender of all they had. Thus therefore the Romans carried on the War against the Sammites, as it were for themselves. The Country of Campania is the finest of all,

bis floribus vernat. Nihil uberius folo; ideo Liberi Cererisque certamen dicitur. Nihil hofpitalius mari : hic illi nobiles portus, Caiéta, Misenus, & tepentes fontibus Baiæ: Lucrinus & Avernus, quædam maris otia. Hic amicti vitibus montes, Gaurus, Falernus, Massicus, & pulcherrimus omnium Vefuvius, Ætnæi ignis imi-Urbes ad mare. Formiæ, Cumæ, Puteoli, Neapolis, Herculaneum, Pompeii, & ipsa caput urbium, Capua, quondam inter tres maximas, Romam, Carthaginémque numerata.

Pro hác urbe, his regionibus, populus Romanus Samnites invafit, gentem, fi opulentiam quæras, aureis & argenteis armis, discolori veste, usque ad ambitum armatam : fi fallaciam, faltibus ferè & montium fraude graffantem ; fi rabiem ac furorem, facratis legibus, humanifque hostiis in exitium Urbis agitatam: fi pertinaciam,

not only in Italy, but throughout the whole World. Nothing is softer than the Air. It bas a double Spring of Flowers: Nothing is more fruitful than the Soil, wherefore it is faid to have been Matter of Contest between Bacchus and Ceres: Nothing is more hospitable than the Sea. Here are those noble Harbours, Cajeta, Misenus, Baie with its warm Springs. The Lucrine and Avern Lake. Places of Retirement as it were for the Sea. Here are those Mountains covered with Vines, Gaurus, Falernus, Massicus, and the finest of all Vesuvius, the Imitator of Atna's Fire The Cities on the Sea are Formie, Cume, Puteoli, Neapolis, Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Capua the principal of the Cities, formerly reckoned amongst the three greatest Rome and Carthage.

The Roman People invaded the Sammites for this City, this Country : a Nation, if you enquire into their Wealth, armed with gold and filver Arms, and in particoloured Cloaths, even to Luxury : If you enquire after their Subtlety, proceeding against an Enemy by means of their Forests, and by Ambuscades in Mountains : If you enquire after their Madness and Fury, pulled on by facred Laws and buman Victims fexies rupto feedere, cla- to the Rum of the City Rome:

dibus.

dibusque ipsis animosiorem. Hos tamen quinquaginta annis per Fabios & Papirios patres, corúmque liberos, ita fubegit, ac domuit, ita ruinas iplas urbium diruit, ut hodie Samnium in ipfo Samnio requiratur : nec facile appareat materia quatuor & viginti triumphorum. Maxime tamen nota & illustris ex hac gente clades apud Caudinas furculas Veturio Posthumióque Confulibus accepta est. Clauso enim per infidias intra cum faltum exercitu, unde non posset evadere, stupens occasione tanta dux hostium Pontius, Herennium patrem confuluit ; & ille, Mitteret omnes, vel oceideret, sapienter, ut senior fuaferat. Hic armis exutos mittere fub jugum maluit, ut nec amici forent heneficie, & post flagitium hostes magis. Itaque & confules statim magnifice voluntaria deditione turpitudinem fæderis dirimunt, & ultionem flagitans miles, Papirio duce (horribile dictu!) Arictis enfibus per ipfam viam ante pugnam turit : nec priùs finis cædibus datus, quam

and th

If you enquire after their Obstinacy, breaking the Treaty six times, and render'd more couragious by their very Defeats. Yet they did so subdue and conquer them, for fitty Year's together, by the Fabit and Papirii Fathers and Sons, did so demolish the very Ruins of their Cities, that at this Day Samnium is fought for in Samnium itself: Nor does the Matter of four and twenty Triumphs eafily appear. Yet the most noted and remarkable Defeat from this Nation was received at the Furcule Caudine, when Veturius and Posthumius were Consuls. The Army being shut up by a Wile within that Forest, whence they could not get out, Pontius the General of the Enemies, being aftonish'd at so vast an Advantage, consulted bis Father Herennius, and be wisely as an old Man, advised him, either to let them all go, or kill them. He chose rather to make them pass stripped of their Arms under the Yoak, fo that they were not made Friends by his Kindness, and were more Enemies than before after the Scandal. Wherefore the Confuls too immediately take off the Difgrace of the Treaty most nobly by a voluntary Surrender of themselves, and the Soldiers impatient for Revenge, under their Leader Papirius (it's dreadful to

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Say!) raved along their March before the Fight with their drawn Swords; and the Enemy affirm'd that the Eyes of them all were on Fire in the Fight. Nor was there an End put to the Slaughter, before they returned the Toke both to the Enemies and their General whom they took.

CAP. XVII. Bellum

Etruscum & Sammiticum.

HActenus populus Romanus cum fingulis gentium ; mox acervatim: tamen fic quoque Etruscopar omnibus. rum duodecim populi, Umbri in id tempus intacti, antiquissimus Italiæ populus, Samnitium reliqui, in excidium Ronominis tepentè mani conjurant. Erat terror ingens tot fimul tantorumque populorum. Latè per Etruriam infesta quatuor agminum figna volitabant. Ciminius interim faltus in medio, antè invius, plane quafi Caledonius, vel Hercynius, adeò tunc terrori erat, ut Senatus consuli denunciaret, ne tantum periculi, ingredi auderet. Sed nihil horum terruit ducem, quin fratre præmisso exploraret accessus. Ille per noctem pastorio

THus far had the Roman People War with fingle Nations, but soon after they had to do with them by Heaps: yet so too they were a Match for them all. The twelve Nations of the Etruscans, the Umbrians unmeddled with till that time, the most antient People of Italy, and the rest of the Samnites, on a sudden confederate tegether for the Destru-Etion of the Roman Name. The Terrour of so many and such considerable Nations was very great. The Standards of four Armies ready for Engagement flew about far and wide through Etruria. In the mean time the Ciminian Forest in their Way, never passed before, just as if it were the Calidonian or Hercynian Forest, was at that time so much a Terror, that the Senate charged the Conful, that he should not dare to enter on so great a Danger. But none of those Things

habitu speculatus omnia, refert tutum iter. Sic Fabius Maximus periculofiflimum bellum periculo explicavit. Nam subito inconditos atque palantes aggressus est; captifque fuperioribus lugis, in subjectos suo jure deconuit. Ea namque species fuit illius belli, quafi in terrigenas è cœlo ac nubibus tela mirrerentur. Nec incruenta tamen illa victoria: nam opprettus in finu vallis alter confulum Decius, more patrio devorum die Manibus obrulit caput; folennémque familiæ suæ consecrationem in victoriæ pretium

frightned the General, but fending his Brother before, he examined the Avenues. He viewing all those Farts by Night, in a Shepherd's Habit, brings Word that the Passage was safe. Thus Fabius Maximus made an End of a very dangerous War without Danger. For he suddenly attacked them in Disorder and stragling about and having possessed himself of the Hills, he thundred down upon them below at his Pleafure: For such was the Appearance of that War, as if Weapons were a throwing upon the Sons of the Earth, from Heaven and the Clouds. the Victory was not obtained without Blood, for one of the Consuls Decius being surprised in the Hollow of a Valley, offered his Life devoted to the infernal Gods, after the Manner of his Father, and reduced the Confecration, the solemn Practice of the Family, to a Price of Victory.

the majority for the state CA P. XVIII. Bellum Tarentinam, & cum CLAMBER FOREST ST Pyrrho rege.

Equitur bellum Tarentinum, unum quidem titulo & nomine : led victoria multiplex. Hoc enim Campanos, Apulos, atque Lucanos,

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COME WHITE,

THE War with the Taren. tines follows, one indeed in Title and Name, but manifold in the Victory. For this involved all together in one Ruin a it were the Campanians, Apu-& caput belli Tarenti- lians and Lucamans, and the

aufpicaretur. Tarentus Lacedamoniorum opus Calabria quondam, & Apulia, totivique Lucaniæ caput, cum magnitudine & muris, portuque driatici maris faucibus Hillriam, Illyricum, Epirum. Achalam. Africam. Siciliam: vela di mittie. Imminet porpolitum, majustheatrum: quod quidem causa miseræ civitati fuit omnium calamitatum. Ludos fortè celebrabant, quum adremigantem littori Romanam classem inde vident : atque hostem rati, emicant, fine discrimine infultant. qui enim, aut ande Romani? nec satis. quoque fœde per obscœnam turpémque dictu

nos, id eft, totam Italiam, Principals in this Wan the Ta-& tum istis omnibus rentines, that is all Italy, and Pyrthum, clarissimum with all those Pyrrhus the most Gracia regem, una ve- famous King of Greece, that luti ruina pariter invol-, they both at the same time vit: ut codem tempore dispatched Italy, and begun & Italiam confummaret, their Triumphs over the Na-Extransmarinos triumphos tions beyond the Sea. Tarentus was the Work of the Lacedemonians, formerly the Metropolis of Calabria; and Apulia, and all Lucania, both famous for its Largeness, its Walls and Harbour, and also wonderful nobilis, tum mirabilis for its Situation ; for being fire: quippe in ipfis Ha- placed in the very Entrance of the Adriatick Sea, it fends polita, in omnes terras, Ships into all Countries, Istria, Illyricum, Epire, Achara, Africa, Sicily. A large Theatre is elofe by the Harbour situated in View of the Seas which was tui ad prospectum maris indeed the Cause of all the Calamities that befel the poor City. By chance they were celebrating Games; when they Thy from thence the Roman Fleet rowing up to the Shoar, and thinking them an Enemy, they run out and infult them without making any Difference. For who or whence were the Romans? Nor was that enough. An Emballey came without Aderat fine mora quere- Delay bringing a Complaint. lam ferens legatio: hanc They abuse that too filthily by a nasty Affront not fit to be mentioned. From this enfued contumeliam violant: ex a War. But the Preparations hinc bellum. Sed appa- were terrible, when so many fatus horribilis; quum People all together rose up for

Tarentinis confurgerent, omnibusque vehementior Pyrrhus: qui semigræcam ex Lacademoniis conditoribus civitatem vindicaturus, cum totius viribus Epiri, Theffaliæ, Macedonia, incognitifque in id tempus elephantis, mari, terra, viris, equis, armis, addito insuper ferarum rerrore, veniebat. Apud Heracleam, Campaniæ fluvium Lirim, Levino confule, prima pugna : quæ tam atrox fuit, ut Ferentanæ turmæ præfectus Obfidius invectus in regem, turbavenit, coegeritque projectis infignibus prælio extedere. Actum erat, nifi elephanti conversi in spectaculum belli procurriffent : quorum cum magnitudine, tum deformitate, & novo odore fimul ac firidore consternati equi, cum incognitas fibi belluas amplius quam erant suspicarentur, fugam stragémque latè dederunt. In Apulia deinde apud Alculum meliùs dimicatum est. Curio Pabricióque confulibus: jam quippe belluarum terror exoleverat. & Caius Minucius quartæ legionis haftatus, unive

tot simul populi pro for the Tarentines, and Porrbus more violent than them all, who came with the Strength of all Epire, Thessaly, Macedonia and Elephants unknown to that Time, by Sea, by Land, with Men, Horses, Arms, the Terror of wild Beafts added over and above, to protect this City that was half Greek from it Founders the Lacedemonians. The first Battle was at Heraclea, and Livis a River of Campania, fought by the Conful Levinus, which was so desperate, that Obsidius a Commander of the Ferentan Troup, riding at the King, put him into Disorder, and forced him to throw away the Badges of his Dignity, and quit the Battle. He bad been undone, but that the Elephants turning advanced into the Front of the Battle; with whose Greatness and Deformity, as likewife strange Smell and Noise, the Horses being frighted, whilst they suspected the Beasts till then unknown to them to be greater than they were, they occasioned far and wide Flight, and terrible Havock. They afterwards fought better in Apulia at Asculum, under Carius and Fabricius the Confuls. For now the Terror of the wild Beafts was worn off, and Caius Minucius a Spearman of the fourth Legion, cutting off the Trunk of one of: pro-

proboscide abscissa, mori posse belluas oftenderat. Itaque & in ipfas pila congesta funt, & in turres vibratæ faces tota hostium agmina ardentibus ruinis operuere : nec antè cladi finis fuit, quam nex dirimerer, postremusque fugientium iple rex à fatellitibus humero faucius in armis fuis referretur. Lucaniæ fuprema pugna fub Arufinis; quos vocant, campis, ducibus iffdem qui superins: sed tune tota victoria. Exitum. quem datura virtus fuit eafus dedit. Nam productis in primam aciem. rurfus elephantis, unum ex his pullum adacti in caput teli gravis ictus avertit; qui quum per Aragem fuorum percurrens, stridore quereretur, mater agnovit, &, quafi vindicaret, exiluit : tum omnia circa quali hostilia gravi mole permilcuit. Ac fic exdem ferz, que primam victoriam abstulerant, secundam parem fecerant, tertiam fine controversia tradidere.

them, let them see that the Beafts could die. Upon that their Lances were discharged together upon' them, and Torches thrown into the Towers, covered whole Troops of the Enemy with burning Ruins. Nor was there an End of the Slaughter, before Night parted them. And the King bimfelf being the last of the Fliers, was carried by bis Guards wounded in his Shoulder into the Camp upon his Arms. The last Battle was in Lucania, nigh the Arusine Plains, as they call them, under the same Generals as before: But then the Victory was complete. Change occasioned the Issue, which their Valour would have produced. For the Elephants being brought again into the Front. a terrible Stroak of a Wespon run into the Head made one of them turn Tail that was a young one ; which running and whining with much Noise through the demolished Heaps of its own Party, its Dam knew it, and leaped out, as if the would take its part. Upon which she confounded all around her, as if they bad been the Enemies Troops, with ber unweildy Bulk. And thus the same wild Beasts, which bad taken the first Victory from the Romans, and had made the second equal, delivered the third without Dispute. F 2

Nec verò tantum armis & in Campis, fed confiliis quoque & domi intra Urbem cum rege Pyrrho dimicatum est. Quippe post primam victoriam rex callidus, intellecta virtute Romana, statim desperavitarmis: séque ad dolos contulit. Nam inte. remptos cremavit : captivosque indulgenter habuit, & fine pretio restituit. Missique deinde legatis in Urbem, omni modo annixus eft, ut facto foedere in amcitiam reciperetur. Sed bello et pace, foris & domi, omnem in partem Romana virtus tum fe approbavit : nec alia magls, quam Tarentina viczoria oftendit populi Romani fortitudinem, fenatus fapientiam, ducum magnanimitatem. Quinam illi fuerunt viri, quos ab elephantis primo prœlie obtritos accepimus? omnium vulnera in pectore quidam hostibus fuis immortui : omnium in manibus enfes: & relictæ in vultibus minæ & in ipså morte ira vivebat. Quod adeo Pyrrhus miratus eft, ut diceret, O

Nor did they only engage with King Pyrrbus, by Arms. and in the Field, but by Counfels too, and at home within the City. For the cunning King, after the first Victory. understanding the Roman Courage, immediately despaired of Success by his Arms, and betook himself to Wiles. For he burnt those that were sain, and treated the Prisoners kindly, and restored them without Ransome. And then sending Embassadors to the City, he endeavoured by all Means to be received into Amity by the concluding of a Treaty. But at that time the Roman Conduct recommended it self every Way, in War and in Peace, Abroad and at Home. Nor did any other Conquest more than that over the Tarentines shew the Gallantry of the Roman People, the Wisdom of their Senate, and the Magnanimity of their Generals. What Men were those, who we are told were trod under foot by the Elephants in the first Battle ? All their Wounds were in their Breast. Some were dead upontheir Enemies: Their Swords were in all their Hands, and Threats left in all their Countenances, and their Anger lived in Death quam facile erat orbis im- itself. Which Pyrrhus so wonpersum occupare, aut mi- dered at, that he said, 'O how hi komanismilitibus, aut 'easy were it to seize the Emme rege Romanis! Que pire of the World, either for autem

autem eorum, qui superfuerunt, in reparando exercitu festinatio? quum Pyrrhus, Video me, inquit, plane Herculis sydere procreatum, cui quafi ab anque Lerneo, tot cesa bostium capita de sanguine suo renascuntur. Qui autem ille senatus fuit? quum perorante Appio Caco, pulfi cum muneribus fuis ab Urbe legati, interroganti regi suo, Quid de hostium sede sentirent, Urbem templum sibi vi-Sam, senatum regum consessum esse, confiterentur. qui porrò ipfi duces? vel in castris? quum medicum venale regis Pyrrhi caput offerentem, Curius remisit: Fabricius oblatam fibi à rège imperii partem repudiavit : vel in pace? quum Curius fictilia fua Samnitico præferret auro; Fabricius decem pondo argenti circa Rufinum consularem virum, quafi luxuriam, censoria gravitate damnaret.

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Who therefore would wonder that the Roman People, with these Manners, and Bravery in their Soldiers, were victorious?

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drichnium maximam partem Italia, fortiffimas gentes, opulentiffimas urbes, uberrimasque regiones in ditionem redegisse? Aut quid adeo fidem fuperet, quam fi principia belli cum exitu conferantur! Victor primo prœlio Pyrrhus, tota tremente Campania, Lirim, Fregellasque populatus, prope captam Urbem à Prænestina arce prospexit: & à vicefimo lapide, oculos trepidæ civitatis fumo ac pulvere implevit. Eodem postea bis exuto castris, bis saucio, & in Græciam fuam trans mare ac terras fugato, pax & quies; & tanta adeò de opulentissimis tot gentibus fpolia, ut victoriam fuam Roma non caperet. Nec enim temere ullus pulchrior in Urbem, aut speciofior triumphus intravit. Ante hune diem nihil, nisi pecora Volscorum, greges Sabinorum, carpenta Gallorum, fracta Samnitum arma vidifles: rum fi captivos aspiceres: Moloffi, Theffali, Macedones, Bruttius, Apulus, atque Lucanus: fi pom. pas; aurum, purpura, figna, tabulæ, Tarentinæque deliciæ. Sed nihil

bello Tarentino intra qua- And that in one War of the Tarentines within four Years time they brought under their Subjection the greatest part of Italy, the stoutest Nations, the most opulent Cities, and the most fruitful Countries? Or what can so much exceed Credit, if the Beginning of the War be compared with the End of it? Pyrrbus being victorious in the first Battle, wasting, whilst all Italy quaked, Campania, Liris and Fregelle, took a View of the City well nigh being taken, from the Castle of Praneste, and filled the Eyes of the trembling City with Smoak and Dust, at the distance of twenty Miles. The same Prince being twice after wards beat out of bis Camp, twice wounded, and driven beyond Sea and Land into his own Country Greece, there was Peace and Quietness, and Juch abundance of Spoil taken from those very rich Nations, that Rome could not contain its own Victory: For bardly ever did a finer or more glorious Triumph enter the City. Refore this time you could have seen nothing but the Cattle of the Volsci, the Flocks of the Sabines, the Chariots of the Gauls, or the broken Arms of the Samnites: Then if you had looked upon the Prisoners, they were Molossians, Thestalians, Macedonians, Brutians, Apulians and liben

libentiùs Populus Romanus aspexit, quàm illas quas timuerat, cum turribus suis, belluas: quæ non suè sensu captivitatis; summissis cervicibus, victores equos sequebantur.

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Lucanians: If upon the Pomp, there was Gold, Scarlet Robes, Statues, Pictures, and all the fine things of Farentum. But the Roman People looked at nothing more willingly than those Beasts with their Towers, which they had dreaded, which not without a Sense of their Captivity followed the victorious Horses, with their Necks hanging down.

CAP. XIX.

Omnis mox Italia pacem habuit. Qui enim post Tarentum auderent? nisi quòd ultro persequi socios hostium placuit. Domiti ergo Picentes, & caput gentis Asculum, Sempronio duce: qui tremente inter præsium campo, Tellurem deam, promissa æde, placavit.

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CAP. XX.

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S Allentini Picentibus additi, caputque regionis Brundifium cum inclyto portu, Marco Atilio duce. Et in hôc certamine, victoriæ pretium templum fibi pafforia Pales ultro popofcit.

CAP. XIX. Bellum Picenum.

Soon after all Italy had Peace
For who would dare to attempt any thing after Tarentum? But that it was thought proper without more ado to fall upon the Allies of their Enemies. Wherefore the Picentes were conquered, and Afculum the Capital of the Nation by the General Sempronius, who upon the Grounds shaking during the Battle, appeared the Goddes Earth by promising her a Temple.

Bellum Sallentinum.

THE Sallentinians were added to the Picentes, and Brundussum the Metropolis of the Country, with its famous Harbour, by the General M. Atilius. And in this Contest Pales the Goddess of Shepherds did of her own proper Motion demand a Temple as the Price of the Victory. CAP.

C A P. XXI. Bellum Volfinense.

Postremi Italicorum in fide mansere Volsini, opulentissimi Etruscorum, implorantes opem adversus servos quondam suos: qui libertatem à dominis datam in ipsos erexerant: translatăque in se republică, dominabantur. Sed hi quoque, duce Fabio Gurgite, poenas dederunt:

of all the Italians under the Subjection of the Romans, the richeft of all the Etrufcans, begging their Help against fuch as had been formerly their Slaves: Who had turn'd the Liberty given them by their Masters, against those very Masters; and taking the Government upon themselves, lorded it over them. But these too were punished by the General Fabius Gurges.

C A P. XXII.

HÆC est secunda ætas populi Romani, & quafi Adolescentia; qua maxime viruit, & quodam flore virtutis exarfit, ac ferbuit. Ita quæ inerat quædam adhuc ex pastoribus feritas, quiddam spirabat indomitum. Inde est, quod exercitus Posthumium Imperatorem, inficiantem quas promiserat prædas, facta in castris seditione, lapidavit : quod fub Appio Claudio noluit vincere hoften, quum poffet t quod duce Volerone, detrectantibus plerisque militiam, fracti confulis fafces : inde, quod clariffi-

De Seditionibus.

T His is the second Age of the Roman People, and as it were its Advance towards Manbood, in which it was very flourishing, and was beated and enflamed with the Flower of Gallantry. The Rudeness derived from the Shepherds their Ancestors, which was still in them, discovered something of an invincible Stomach. Thence it is that the Army making a Mutiny in the Camp, stoned their General Postbumius, for denying them the Plunder which he had promised them; that under Appius Claudius they roould not conquer, roben they might: that most of the People with Volero at the Head of them, refusing the Service, mos

mos principes, quum advoluntati verfarentur fuz. exulatione multavit: ut. Coriolanum colere agros jubentem; nec minus ille ferociter injuriam armis vindicaffet, nifi quod jam inferentem figna filium mater Veturia lacrymis fuis exarmavit: ipfum Camillum, quod inique inter plebem & exercitum divififfe Veientem prædam videre-Sed hic melior obtur. seffis, in capta Urbe confenuit: & mox supplices de hoste Gallo vindicavit. Cum Senatu quoque vehementiàs æquo bonóque certatum est; aded ut relictis fedibus folitudinem & interi tum patriæ fuæ mingretur.

the Confuls Fasces were broke. Thence too that they punished with Banishment, the most famous amongst their great Men. when they opposed their Pleasure: As Corrolanus bidding them till the Grounds, Nor would be less desperately bave revenged the Injury by Arms, but that his Mother Veturia difarmed bim, bringing on bis Standards, by ber Tears; as Camillus bimfelf, because be seemed to have divided the Plunder of Veil unfairly betwint the common People and the Army. But he being better than the other, lived to be old in the City after it was taken. There was a Contest with the Senate too, more warmly carryed on than was just and reasonable, insomuch, that leaving their Habitations, they threatened Devastation and Ruin to their Country.

C A P. XXIII.

PRima difeordia ob impotentiam fœneratorum: quibus in terga quoque serviliter sævientibus, in sacrum montem plebs armata secessit: ægréque, nec niss Tribunos impetrasset, Menenis Agrippæ facundi & sapientis viri auctoritate, revocata est. Extat orationis antiquæ satis essicax ad

THE first publick Difference was upon Account of the Cruelty of the Usurers, who discharging their Fury upon the Backs of their Greditors as if they were Slaves, the common People withdrew armed into the sacred Mount, and was with Difficulty got back again, and not till they obtained Tribunes, by the Authority of Menenius Agripha, an Eloquent and

concordiam fabula, qui awife Man. There is extant a Diffediffe inter fe quon Fable in old Language, propen dam humanos dixit ar- enough for the promoting of tus and omnibus opene Concord. In which, be faid. fungentibus, folus venter That the Limbs of a Human immunis ageret: deinde. Body were formerly at Varimoribundas à sejunctione ance among themselves. Beredii fe in gratiam, quanti caufe whilst all the rest minded do fenfiffent, quid ejus oper their Work, the Belly alone và redactis in sanguinem was idle. At last when ready to cibis irrigarentur. die, they came out of this Difagreement to a right Under-

Victual; which were by its standing, when they found, that they were fed by the Means reduced to Blood. Presider as Fleet undarely be-

the sage P tomass of A P. XXIV.

es sind Army. But he being better ordinataque erat in duodecim tabulis tota inftitia ; quum tamen traditos fasces regio quodam furore retinebant. Ante exteros Applus eò infolentia elatus eft, ut ingenuam virginem flapro deffinaret, oblirus & Lucretia, & regum, & juris qued iple composuerat. Itaque quam oppressam judicio filiam trahi in fervitutem videret Virginius pater, nihil cuncta_ rus, in medio fore manu-

S Ecundam in Urbe me- THE Luft of the Decemuirate dia, decemviratus li- occasioned a second Broil in bido conflavit. Allaras the Middle of the City. Ten a Gracia leges, decem of the chief Men of the City principes lecti, jubente being chofen for the Purpofe, populo conscripferant , by the Order of the People, bad drawn up fome Laws, which were brought from Greece, and all the Branches of Justice had been digested into twelve Tables; the yet they kept the fasces that had been delivered to them with the Madness of Kings. Above the rest, Appius was carried out to that Infolence, that he defigned a young Gentlewoman for the Gratification of his Luft, forgetting both Lucretia and Tarquin's Family, and the Law which he himself had compiled. Whereapon, when her Father fur interfeeir: admetis- Virginius faw his Daughter and fignis commiltionum, call in a Tryal for the Purpole, dragged

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totam cam dominationem dragged away for a State of obleffam armis, in carce. Slavery, spitbout any Densurrem & catenas ab Aven- ring on the Matter, be killed tino monte detraxit. her with his own Hand in the middle of the Forum, Ana

bringing up the Standards of his Fellow-Soldiers, he drew down that whole Company of Tyrauts by Force of Arms from the Aventine Mountain into Joyl and Chains on sol its nathque in presium Monour. And

cours particularly and a contract of morning a reco

Ertiam feditionem excitavit matrimoniorum dignitas; ut plebeil cum patriciis lunge rentur: qui tumultus in monte Janiculo, duce Canuleio Tribuno plebis, greeter. They silvers

THE Dignity of Marniages raised a voir a Sediction. that the Commons mighe innermarry with the Putricians: which Diforder first broke out in the Mount Janiculan, Canuleius, Tribune of the commons being the Ring Leader therein. multavir, sec de Spurio 570

darken grab gradina Kard V Q. Sent Denty dang marken pecied of aiming at

Quartam honorum cuque magilierus crearenfor. & Fabius Ambuilus duarum pater, alceram Sulpicio parricii fanguinis dederate alteram plc. beio Stoloni. Hæc quodam tempore good lictoriz virgz foram ignotum penatibus fois expaverat, à forore fatis infelenter urifa, injurian non tulit. Itaque nactus tribunatum, honorum & magicontortium teratuum quamvis invito ienatui exterlit. Verim in this iplis feditionibus principem Populum non im-

A Defice of publick Pofts of Honour occasion da fourth, that the Commons might be made Magistrates. Fabras Amaustus, the Father of two Daughters, had given one to Sulpiones of a patrician Family. and another to one Stolo a Commoner. This Gentlewoman being once infolently enough laught at by ber Sifter, because the was affrighted at the Noise of the serjeant's Staff, which was not known in her House, could not bear the Affront. Wherefore her Husband procuring the Tribumship, he got from the Senate, tho much against their Wills, a Share for the Com. mons in the Honours and pubmerito. G 2

it i nullaque in pretium ejus potuit largitione corrumpi ; quum ut in magno, & in dies majore. populo, interim perniciofi cives existerent, Spurium Caffium, agraria lege ; Mælium, largitione fuspectum regiz dominationis, przienti morte multavit, ac de Spurio quidem supplicium parer ipfius fumpfit: hunc Quinctii dictatoris imper rio, in medio foro magifter equitum Servilius Ahala confedit. Manlium vero Capitolii vindicem, quia plerosque debito. rum liberaverat, altius le & incivilius efferentem, ab illa quam defenderat. arce dejecit. Talis domi ac foris; talis pace helloque populus Romanus, frerum illud Adolescentiz, ideft, secundam imperii ztarem habuit; in qua totam Italiam armis subegit.

merito suspexeris. Si- lick Offices. But in these very quidem nunc libertatem, Seditions, you may not unde-nunc pudicitism, tum na fervedly admire this great Peotalium dignitatem, hono- ple : For one while they fleod rum decora & infignia up to affert their Liberty, anovindicavit; intérque hæc ther while their Chaftity, then omnia, nullius acrior cu- the Dignity of their Birth, and ftos, quam Libertatis fu- the Ornaments and Badges of Honour. And during all these Things, was of nothing a more nealous Guardian than of the publick Liberty, and could by no Bribery be corrupted to the Sale of it, tho in the mean while there appeared Citizens of very pernicious Intentions, as must needs be in a great People, and that was every day growing greater. They punished with present Death Spurius Cassius Suspected of aiming at the Sovereignty by the Agrarian Bill, and Melius fulpetted of the same for bis extravagant Generofity to the People. His own Father took Vengeance of Spurius. The other Servilius Abala, Master of the Horse, stabb'd by the Order of Quintius the Dictator in the Middle of the Forum. They threw Manlius, the Defender of the Capitol, carrying bimself too highly above the Rank of a Citizen, because be bad discharged a great many Debtors out of Jayl, from that very Cittadel which he had defended. Such was the People

of Rome at home and abroad; such in Peace and War, when whey passed that Sea of Youth, the second Age of the Empire. LIBER

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tendance & cueff revol. Proemitem CAP.I.

tâque Italia, D Populus Romanus propè quingentefimum annum agens, quum bona fide adoleviffet ; fi quod est robur, fi qua juventas : tum ille verè robustus, & juvenis, & par orbi terrarum effe ccepit. Ita (mirum, & incredibile dictu) qui prope quingentis annis domi luctatus est (adeò difficile fuerat dare Italiæ caput) his ducentie

annis, qui sequuntur, A-

fricam, Enropam, Afiam,

tutum denique orbem

terrarum bellis victoriif-

que peragravit.

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Omità fubae-

ation exercis, ar quarcts SEOTOR FTER Italy was conquered und Subdued, the Ro 32333 man People now going upon their Five Hundredth Year, being now in good earnest grown up to a State of Manhood; for if there be any fuch thingsas Strength and Manbood, then it begun really to be frong and manly, and a March for the whole World . Accordingly (je is strange and incredible to be (aid) they who ftruggled with their Neighbours at bome for almost five bundred Years (10 difficult it was to give a Hea to Italy) in these two bundred Years, that follow, oven ran Africa, Europe, Afia, and finally all the World, with their Wars and Victories. Was and

distille priparity populity, C A P. II. Primum Bellum Punicum.

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dit alla distance de violen sile Gitur victor Italia Po- W Herefore the Reman Peo-pulus, quum à terrà ple, now Conqueror of Itausque venisset, ly, being come by Land as far more ignis, qui obvias as the Sea, after the manner of populatus incendio fyl- Fire, which having burnt down vas, interveniente flumi. Some Woods in its Way, is stop-

ne abrumpitur, paulisper Substitit. Moz quani viderer opulentificmain in proximo prædam, quo dammodo Italiz luz ab scissam, & quasi revulfam ; adeò cupiditare ejus exarfit, ut quatenus tibus poliet, armis bello-que jungenda, & ad continentem fuum revocanda bello videretur. Sed cocci vitro ipha hviam pendentibus fatis mec occasio defuir promine Prenorum dimpotentia, feederata Sigiliae civicas manus, ita Penus Sici lihm : & codem tempore, paribus ducerque totis ac viribus, impefilm or bio bagitabar. lainir specie quidem lobios juvandi, irt autem ollicitante prada a quanquam territaret novitas neid (canta talmen in virtute fiducia eff like rudis,ille pastorius populus, veréque terrefler, oftendit nihil interesse virturis cquis an navibus terra an mari dimicaretur. Appid Claudio confule primum, fretum ingreffus eft, fabulous infame monftris, alluque violentum : fed adeò non

ped by a River intervening, flood fill a little. Soon after upon feeing a rich Boorg in the Neighbourhood cut off in a manner, and torn away as it were from their Italy, they were so eastamed with a Desire of it, that seeing it could not be nee mole jungi, nee pon- joined by any Mole, or Bridges, it was thought proper it should be joyn'd by Arms, and fetched back again by a War to the Continent. But behold the Fates themselves opening a Way, they wanted not an Opportunity. Me Jana a confederate City of Sicily complaining of the Tyranny of the Carthaginians, Messana queteretur, Af Now as the Romans coveted festabat autom ut Ro Sicily fo likewife did the Car thaginians, and book at the Same time, with equal Wilhes and Strength, pushed for the Empire of the World. Wherefore under the Pretence indeed of assigning their Allies, but in reality she Rooty tempting them; althor the Strangeness of the thing terrified them, (yet fo much Assurance is there in true Courage) that ignorant People, that People of Shepherds, and indeed only acquainted with the Land, let the World fee, that to true Bravery there was 20 Difference whether a Battle was fought on Horseback, or in Ships, by Land or by Sea. When Appius Claudius was Conful, they first entered the Faro, infamous for strange things related of it eft

est exterritus, ut illam ipfam ruentis mitas violentiam pro munere amplesteretur : statimque ac finè mora Hieronem Syracufanum regem tanta celeritate vicit, ut ille ipse se prids victum, quâm hostem videret, fateretur. Duillio Cornelioque consulibus, etiam mari congredi aufus eft. Tum quidem ipsa velocitas classis comparatæ auspicium fuir. Intrà enim sexagesimum diem quam cæfa fylva tuerat, centum fexaginta navium classis in anchoris stetit; ut non arte facte, fed quodam munere deorum conversæ in naves, atque mutate arbores viderentur. Prœlii verò forma mirabilis: quum illas celeres volucrésque hostis um naves, hæ graves tardæque comprehenderent. Longe illis nautica artes, detergere remos, & ludificari fugă rostra. Înjectæ enim ferreæ manus, machinæque aliæ, ante certamen multum ab hoste derifæ: coactique hostes quali in solido decernere. Victor ergo apud Liparas, mersa & fugata hostium classe, primum illum maritimum egit triumphum.

in old Stories, and of a violent Current. But they were lo far from being affrighted, that they embraced the very Violence of the rushing Current as a Favour; and immediately and without delay defeated Hiero the King of Syracuse with 6 much Expedition, that he confessed be was conquered before he saw the Enemy. When Duilius and Cornelius were Confuls, they ventured likewise to engage by Sea. Then too the Expedition in fitting out the Fleet was an Omen of the Victory. For a Fleet of an hundred and fixty Sail of Ships lay at Anobor within fixty Days after the Wood was cut: that they did not seem to be made by Art, but the Trees seem'd turn'd and changed into Ships, by the Favour of the Gods. And the man. ner of the Battle was wonder ful, when these slow and heavy Ships of the Romans, feised those swift and nimble ones of the Enemy. Their Sea-faring Arts, fuch as wiping away the Oars of a Ship, and balking the Enemies Roftra by suddenly slipping away, were far from doing them any Service ; for the Iron Grapples, and other Engines, much laughed at by the Enemy, before the Fight, were thrown in to their Ships, and the Enemies obliged to fight as it were upon solid Ground. Wherefore being victorious as

Cujus quod gaudium fuit? quum Duillius Imperator, non contentus
unius diei triumpho,
per vitam omnem, ubi
a cœnà rediret, prælucere
funalia, præcinere fibi tibias justit, quasi quotidie
triumpharet.

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Præ tanta victoria leve hujus prœlii damnum fuit. Alter confulum interceptus Afina Cornelius; qui fimulato colloquio evocatus, atque ita oppressus suit; persidiz documentum. Punicæ Calatino Dictatore, ferè omnia præfidia Pœnorum, Agrigento, Drepanis, Panormo, Eryce, Lilybæo detraxit. Trepidatum est semel circa Camerinenfium faltum : fed eximia virtute Calpurnii Flammæ tribuni militum evafimus, qui lecta trecentorum manu, infestum & insessum ab hostibus tumulum occupayit, adeoque moratus hostem, dum exercitus omnis evaderet : ac fic pulcherrimo exitu, Thermopylarum & Leonidæ famam adæquavit : hôc illustrior noster, quod expeditioni tantæ fu perLipare, by finking and routing the Enemies Fleet, they afted their first Triumph for a Victory by Sea. For which how great was the Joy! When Duilius the Admiral, not satisfied with the Triumph of one Day, ordered all his Life after, as oft as he return'd from Supper abroad, Torches to be lighted up, and Flutes to play before him, as if he would triumph every day.

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The Lofs of this Battle was but slight, confidering the Greatness of the Victory. One of the Confuls Cornelius Afina was trepanned, who was invited out upon Pretence of a Conference, and so snap'd; a Proof of the Carthaginian Treachery. When Calatinus was Dictator, they distodged almost all the Garrifons of the Carthaginians from Agrigentum, Drepana, Panormus, Eryx, Lilybeum. There was once a great Consternation in the Roman Army, about the Forest of the Camerinensians: But we esca-Ped by the extraordinary Bravery of Calpurnius Flamma, a Tribune of the Soldiers, who with a choice Body of three bundred Men seized upon a Hill that was possessed by the Enemy, and fo kept the Enemy employed, till all the Army got off: And so by a most glorious Event, equalled the Fame of Thermopyle and Leonidas: but our Gentleman was so much the tuit fuit & supervixit, licet nihil scripserit sanguine. Lucio Cornelio Scipione, quum jam Sicilia suburbana effet populi Romani provincia, serpente latins bello, in Sardiniam annexamque Corficam transit: Olbiæ hic, ibi Aleriæ urbis excidio incolas terruit, adeoque omnes, terra, mari, Pœnos, expugnavit, ut jam victoriæ nihil nisi Africa ipfa restaret. Marco Attilio Regulo duce jam in Africam navigabat bellum. Nec deerant qui ipfo Punici maris nomine ac terrore deficerent, augente insuper Tribuno Mannio metum : in quem, nisi paruister, securi districta, Imperator metu mortis navigandi fecit audaciam. Mox ventis remisque properatum est : tantúsque terror hostici adventûs Pœnis fuit, ut apertis penè portis Carthago caperetur.

Prima belli præmium fuit civitas Clypea: prima enim à Punico littore quasi arx & specula pro-

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more illustrious, that he survived and outlived fo grand an Exploit, the he writ nothing in Blood. In the Confulship of L. Cornelius Scipio, when now Sicily was a Suburban Province of the Roman People, the War Spreading further, they go over into Sardiny and Corfica that is near it. In this they terrified the Natives by the Destruction of Olbia, and in the other, by that of the City of Aleria, and so mauled all the Carthaginians, by Land and by Sea, that now nothing remained for Conquest, but Africa it self. The War Sailed over into Africa under the Commander M. Attilius Regulus. Nor were there a wanting some that mutined at the very Name and Dread of the Carthaginian Sea; the Tribune Mannius too encreasing the Fright: by drawing the Ax against whom, unless he would be obedient to Orders, the General by the Terrour of Death raised in them Courage enough for sailing. Presently after they hasted away with Winds and Oars: And so great was the Consternation of the Carthaginians, that Carthage was well nigh being taken with the. Gates open.

The City Clypea was the first Reward of the War, for it jets out from the Carthaginian Shore, as a Castle, or a Watch-H currit.

Et hæc, & trecenta amplius castella vaflata funt. Nec cum hominibus, fed cum monstris quoque dimicatum eft, quum quafi in vindictam Africa nata, mira magnitudinis ferpens, pofita apud Baggadam castra Sed omnium vexaret. victor Regulus quum terrorem nominis fui late circumtulisset; quimque magnam vim juventutis, ducésque ipsos, aut cecidiffet, aut haberet in vinculis : classémque ingenti præda onustam, & triumpho gravem, in Urbem præmififlet; jam iplam belli caput Carthaginem urgebat obfidio, ipsisque portis inherebat. Hic paululum circumacta fortuna cít, tantúm, ut plura effent Romanæ virtutis infignia : cujus ferè magnitudo calamitatibus approbatur. Nam converfis ad externa auxilia hoflibus; quum Xanthippum illis ducem Lacedaemon mififlet, à viro militiz peritifimo vincimur. Tum toeda clade, Romanisque usu incognită, vivus in manus hostium venit fortiffimus imperator. Sed ille quidem par tantæ calamitati fuit. Nam nec Punico carcere infrac-

Tower. Both that and three bundred Castles besides were destroyed. Nor did the Romans engage with Men only, but Monsters too, seeing a Serpent of a wonderful Bigness, produced as it were for the Delivery of Africa, baraffed the Camp pitch'd at Baggada. But Regulus victorious over all, after be bad widely spread the Terror of his Name, and either flain, or had in Chains vast Numbers of their Men, and their Generals themselves, and had fent before his Fleet loadened with abundance of Spoil, and heavy with the Materials of a Triumph, distressed by Siege the Head of the War Carthage itself, and lay close at the very Gates of it. Here Fortune was turn'd about a little. only that there might be more remarkable Instances of the Roman Bravery, the Greatness of which is commonly best made appear by Misfortunes. For the Enemy applying for foreign Aslistance, and Lacedemon having Sent them Xanthippus for their General, we are defeated by that same Man excellently well skill'd in the Business of War. Then by an ignominious Defeat, and unknown to the Romans by Experience, our most gallant Commander came alive into the Enemy's Hands. But he was equal to fo great a Calamity. For be was not despirited by his

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crucis supplicio detormata majestas. Imo his omnibus admirabilior, quid toribus, atque etiam, quia Carthago non cefferat, de fortuna triumphavit?

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to to med befored to Populus autem Romanus multo acrior intestiorque pro ultione Reguli, quam pro victoria tuit. Metello igitur confule ipirantibus altiùs Poenis, & reverso in Siciliam bello, apud Panormum fic hostes cecidit, ut nec amplius eam iniulam cogitarent. Argumentum ingentis victoriæ, centum circiter elephantorum captivitas: fic quoque magna præda, n gregem illum non bello, fed venatione cepiflet. Appio Claudio confule, non ab hostibus, sed à dis ipsis superatus est,

tus est, nec legatione Imprisonment at Carthage, nor fulcepta: quippe diversa, by the Brrand he undertook to quam hostes mandave- Rome. For he advised things rant, censuit; ne pax quite contrary to what the Efieret, ne commutatione nemy had given him in Charge, captivorum reciperetur. i. e. That no Peace should be Sed nec illo voluntario ad made, nor the proposed Evhostes suos reditu, nec change of Prisoners complied ultimo, five carceris, five with. But the Majestick Dignity of the Man was neither defaced by his voluntary Return to his Enemies, nor by the aliud quim victus de vic- beavy Punishment either of a Fayl, or a Cross. Nay, being render'd by all these things the more admirable, what did he else but triumph, tho' conquered, over his Conquerors, and even over Fortune herself, because Carthage had not vielded to his Arms?

> But the Roman People were much more vigorous and keen, for the Revenge of Regulus, than for the Victory. Wherefore when Metellus was Conful, the Carthaginians carrying it very highly, and the War being return'd into Sicily, they so mawled the Enemy at Panormus, that they thought no more of that Island. A Proof of this great Victory was the taking of about an hundred Elephants, a considerable Booty if they had. taken that Number not in Fight, but Hunting. When Appius Claudius was Conful, the Roman People was conquered not by the Enemies, but by the Gods themselves, whose Auspices they H 2 quorum

nis impofitus, apud infu-

quorum auspicia con- bad despised, the Fleet being tempserat; ibi statim immediately sunk there, where classe demersa, ubi ille be bad ordered the Chickens to præcipitari pullos justerat be thrown over-board; because quod pugnare ab his ve- he was forbid by them to fight. taretur. Marco Fabio When M. Fabius Buteo was Buteone consule, classem Consul, they marvled the Fleet hostium in Africo mari of the Enemy, in the African apud Ægimurum, jam Sea, at Ægimurum, which was in Italiam ultro navigan- now failing very briskly for rem cecidit. Quantus ô Italy. O what a vast Triumph tunc triumphus tempe- was then lost in a Storm, when state intercidit, quum o- the Fleet, loadened with Plunpulenta præda classis, ad- der, driven by contrary Winds, versis acta ventis, naufra- filled with its Wreck Africa gio suo Africam & Syrtes, and the Syrtes, the Coasts of all: omnium imperia genti- Nations, and the Shores of the um, insularum littora, Islands! A mighty Loss! But implevit! Magna clades! not without some Honour refed non fine aliqua prin- dounding from thence to this cipis populi dignitate; Noble People, that the Fruits of interceptam tempestate their Victory had been intervictoriam, & triumphum cepted only by a Storm, and the periisse naufragio: & ta- Matter of a Triumph lost by a men, quum Punicæ præ- Wreck of their Fleet. And yet, dæ omnibus promonto- as the Punick Spoils were parriis insulsque frustra- celled out and floated upon all rentur & fluitarent, po- the Promontories and Islands, pulus Romanus trium- the Roman People did even by phavit. Lutatio Catulo that Means triumph. When consule tandem bello fi- Lutatius Catulus was Consul, at last an End was put to the las, quibus nomen Æga- War at the Islands, whose Name tes. Nec major alias in is Agates. Nor was there ever mari pugna; quippe at any other time a greater commeatibus, exercitu, Fight at Sea, for the Enemies propugnaculis, armis gra- Fleet was loadened with Provis hostium classis, & in visions, Troops, Turrets, Arms, ea quasi tota Carthago: and in a manner all Carthage qued ipsum exitio suit. was in it, which very thing Romana classis prompta, was the Ruin of it. The Rolevis,

levis, expedita, & quodam genere castrensis: ad similitudinem pugnæ equestris, sic remis, quasi habenis agebatur: & in hos vel in illos mobilia rofira, speciem viventium præferebant. Itaque momento temporis laceratæ hostium rates, totum inter Sciciliam Sardiniamque pelagus nautragio fuo operuerunt. Tanta denique fuit illa victoria, ut de excidendis hostium mœnibus non quæreretur. Supervacuum viium est, in arcem murósque sævire, quum jam in mari effet deleta Carthago.

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CAP. III.

PEracto Punico bello, sequuta est brevis sanè, & quafi ad recipiendum spiritum requies: argumentúmque pacis, & bona fide cessantium armorum, tunc primum post Numam claula porta Jani fuit: sed statim ac sine mora patuit. Quippe jam Ligures, jam Infubres Galli, nec non & Illyrii lacessebant. Sic desub ipfius Italiæ taucibus,

man Fleet was nimble, light, free from all Incumbrance, and in a manner like a Camp; and with some Resemblance of an Engagement betwixt Horse, was turn'd hither and thither with Oars as it were Reins, and the Rostra, moving first against one. and then another, presented an Appearance of living Creatures. Wherefore in a Moment of Time, the Enemies Ships were torn in Pieces, and covered the whole Sea betwixt Sicily and Sardiny with their Wreck. Finally, so great was that Victory, thut there was no Thought of destroying the Enemies City. It seemed needless to pour out their Fury upon a Citadel and Walls. aiready destroyed at Sea.

Bellum Ligusticum.

AFter the Carthaginian War was ended, there followed indeed a Rest, but short, and as it were only to take Breath. And the Gate of the Temple of Janus, which was then for the first Time sout since Numa, was an Argument of a Peace, and of War's ceasing in good Earnest: But it was immediately and without delay open again. For one while the Ligurians, and another the Insubres Galli, Alpibus, id est, desub as likewise the Illyrians attacked the Romans. Thus the Nagentes, deo quodam affi- tions under the Alps, that is in

duè incitante, ne rubiginem ac fitum scilicet arma sentirent: denique utrique quotidiani, & quafi domestici hostes tirocinia militum imbuebant: nec aliter utrâque gente quam quafi cote quadam, populus Romanus ferrum fuæ acuebat virtutis. Ligures imis Alpium jugis adhærentes inter Varum & Macram flumen, implicitosque dumis fylvestribus, major aliquanto labor erat invenire, quam vincere. Tuti locis, & fugă, durum atque velox genus, ex occasione magis latrocinia, quam bella faciebat. Itaque quum diu multùmque eluderent Salyi, Deceates, Oxybii, Euburiates, Ingauni, tandem Fulvius larebras corum ignibus sepsit: Bæbius in plana deduxit: Posthumius ita exarmavit, ut vix reliquerit ferrum quo terra coleretur.

the very Entrance of Italy, some God pushing them continually forward, that the Roman Arms might not contract Ruft or Mould did in hort as daily and domestick Enemies, exercise the young Soldiery in the Business of War. Nor did the Roman People whet the Sword of their Valour upon each Nation any otherwise than as it were upon a Whet-Stone. There was somewhat more of Trouble to find, than to conquer the Ligurians, who lived close by the Bottom of the Alps, and were barricadoed up within their Woods. Being secured by their Situation and Flight together. and being a hardy nimble-footed fort of People, they rather committed Robberies on Occafion offered, than made War. Wherefore after the Salij, Deceates, Oxybii, Euburiates and Ingauni had for a long time, and to a great degree, baffled all the Attempts of the Romans upon them, at last Fulvius surrounded the Places of their Concealment with Fire: Bæbius brought them down into the

Lowlands: Possbumius so disarmed them, that he source left them Iron sufficient wherewith to till their Ground.

CAP. IV. Bellum Gallicum.

GAllis Infubribus, & his accolis Alpium, animi ferarum, corpora plusquam humana erant:

THE Galli Insubres, and the other Borderers upon the Alps, had the Tempers of savage Beafis, and Bodies more fed

fed experimento deprehensum est, quippe ficut primus impetus eis major quam virorum eft, ita fequens minor quam feminarum. Alpina corpora humenti cœlo educata habent quiddam fimile cum nivibus iuis: quæ mox ut caluere pugna, statim in sudorem eunt; & levi motu, quafi fole, laxantur. Hi fæpe & aliàs, sed Britomaro duce non priùs soluturos se baltea, quam Capitolium afcendi ffent, juraverant. Factum est: victos enim Emilius in Capitolio discinxit. Mox Ariovisto duce vovere de nostrorum militum præda Marti suo torquem. Intercepit Jupiter votum: nam de torquibus eorum aureum trophæum Tovi Flaminius erexit. Viridomaro rege Romana arma Vulcano promiferant; aliorfum vota ceciderunt: occifo enim rege, Marcellus tertia post Romulum patrem Feretrio Jovi arma fuspendit.

than human: But by Experience it was found, that as their first Onset was more violent than that of Men, fo their following Behaviour in Battle was inferiour to that of Women. The Bodies of those about the Alps, being educated in a moist Air, have something like their Snows, which as foon as they are beated in Fight, presently run into Sweat, and are relateed by any flight Motion, as it were with the Sun. These bad often at other times fwore, but especially under their General Britomarus, That they would not loofe their Belts, before they mounted the Capitol. And it happened accordingly. For Amilius conquered and difarmed them in the Capitol. Soon after with Ariovistus for their Leader, they vowed to their God Mars a Chain made out of the Spoils of our Soldiers. But Jupiter intercepted their Vow: For Flaminius erected a Golden Trophy out of their Chains. When Viridomarus was their King, they promised the Roman Arms to Vulcan: But their Vows turn'd quite otherwise; for Marcellus killing their King, bung up the

third Arms of the kind called Spolia Opima, after Romulus to Jupiter Feretrius.

though Alexac - that Landon But be Baken CAP. V. Bellum Illyricum.

Llyrii, seu Liburni sub extremis Alpium radicibus agunt, inter Ariam, Titiumque flumen, longifime pertotum Adriani maris littus effuli. Hi regnante Teutana muliere, populationibus non contenti, licentia scelus addiderunt. I egatos quippe noffros, ob ca quæ deliquerant, jure agentes, nec gladio quidem, fed ut victimas, fecuri percutiunt : præfectos navium igni comburunt; idque quo indignius foret, mulier imperabat. Itaque Cnæo Fulvio Centimalo duce, late domantur. Stricte in principum colla fecures legatorum manibus litavere.

THE Illyrians or Liburmans live at the very Bottom of the Alps, betwixt Arsia and the River Titium, being spread far and wide all along the Coast of the Adriatick Sea. These in the Reign of Teutana, a Woman not content with ravaging the Roman Territory, added borrid Villany to their extravagant Excefs that way. For they behead our Embassadors treating with them in a fair way, about the Crimes they bad committed, not with the Sword truly, but like Victims, with the Ax, and burn the Commanders of our Ships with Fire. And this, that the Matter might be the more contumelious, a Woman ordered to be done. Wherefore they are every where subdued by the Commander Cneus Fulvius Centimalus; and the

CA P. VI. Bellum Punicum secundum.

Hatchets, drawn upon the Necks of their Chiefs, made an

Attonement to the Ghosts of our Embassadors.

DOSt primum Punicum bellum vix quadriennii requies ; ecce alterum bellum: minus quidem spatio (nec enim amplius quam decem & octo annos habet) fed aded cladium atrocitate terribilius, ut si quis

4Fter the first Carthaginian War, there was scarce a Rest of four Years, and then there was another War ; less indeed for Length of Time (for it took up but eighteen Years) but so much more terrible, for the Dreadfulness of the Havock thereof, that if any one com-

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conferat damna utriusque populi, timilior victo fit populus qui vicit. Ure-bat nobilem populum ablatum mare, captæ infulæ, dare tributa, quæ jubere consueverat. In ultionem puer Annibal ad aram patri juraverat: nec morabatur. Igitur in caufam belli Sanguntus delecta est; vetus Hispaniæ civitae & opulenta. fideíque erga Romanos magnum quidem sed triste monumentum: quam in libertatem communi fædere exceptam, Annibal causas novorum motuum quærens, & suis, & ipforum manibus evertit, ut Italiam sibi rupto foedere aperiret.

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Summa fæderum Romanis religio est: itaque ad auditum fociæ civitatis obsidium, memores icti cum Pænis quoque fæderis, non statim ad arma procurrunt, dum prins more legitimo queri malunt. Interim jam novem mensibus fessi fame, machinis, serro, versa denique in rabiem side, immanem in soro

the War such

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pares the Losses of both People, that People was more like conquered that did conquer! What nettled this no-ble People was, the Command of the Sea forced from them, the taking of their Islands, and the giving of Tribute, which they had been used to raise be-Annibal tho' but a Boy fore. swore to his Father before an Altar, for the Revenge of this: nor was he backward in the Matter. Wherefore Sagunus was pitched upon for the Oceasion of a War, being an old and wealthy City of Spain, a great, but a fad Monument of Faithfulness to the Romans: Which tho' excepted for the Enjoyment of their Liberty, by a common Treaty, Annibal feeking Pretences for new Disturbances, ruined by his own Hands, and theirs together, that he might open Italy for bimself, by breaking of the Treaty.

The Romans have the atmost Regard to Treaties: Wherefore upon hearing of the Stege of
this City in Alliance with
them, being mindful of the
Treaty concluded too with the
Carthaginians, they do not immediately run to Arms, but
choose in the first Place to tomplain in a fair Way. In the
mean time, the Saguntinus being wearied out for nine Mouths
together with Hunger, MaLexicant

excitant rogum : tum deluper le fuolque cum tum omnibus opibus suis ferro & igni corrumpunt. Hujus tante cladis auctor Annibal poscitur. Tergiverfantibus Pœnis, dux legationis, Que, inquit, mora est? Fabius. In boc ego sinu bellum pacimque porto : utrum eligitis? Succlamantibus: Bellum. Bellum igitur, inquit, accipite: & excuffo in mediam curiam toga gremio, non line horrore, quali plane finu bellum ferret, effudit.

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word more, whistibut fitter it

Similis exitus belli initio fuit : nam quafi has inferias fibi Saguntinorum ultimæ diræ in illo publico parricidio incendioque mandaffent : ita manibus corum, vaftatione Italia, captivitate Africz, ducum & regum, qui id gestere bellum, exitio parentatum est. Igitur ubi semel se in Hispania movit illa gravia & luctuola Punici belli vis atque tempestas; destinatumque Romanis um din fulmen, Sagun-

chines of War, and the Sword. their Faith being at last changed into Rage, they raise a mighty Pile in the Forum : and then destroy themselves and theirs, with all their Riches, by Fire and Sword. Annibal the Occasion of this great Destruction is demanded. The Carthaginians refusing to comply, the Head of the Embally, Fabius says, What is the Meaning of this Delay? In this Lap I bring you both Peace and War: Which do you choose?' Upon their crying out War, 'Take ye War 'then, says be. And shaking out the Lap of his Coat, in the Middle of the Senate-House, as if he had really bore War in in his Lap, he poured it out, not without the Dread of the By-standers.

The Sequel of the War was answerable to the Beginning. For as if the last Curses of the Saguntines in that publick Destruction of themselves, and firing of their City, had ordered those Offerings to be made them; so accordingly was an Attonement made to their Gbosts by the Wasting of Italy, the Reduction of Africa, and the Destruction of Kings and Generals, who managed that War. Wherefore as foon as that heavy and tragical Violence and Storm of the Carthaginian War, bestirred itself in

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tino igne conflavit : sta- Spain, and forged the Thunder. tim quodam impetu rap- which had been long defigned ta, medias perfregit Al- for the Romans, in the Fire of pes; & in Italiam ab il- Saguntus. Immediately being lis fabulofæ altitudinis burried along, with great Fury, nivibus, velut coelo missa, so brake through the Middle of descendit. Ac primi the Alps, and came down into quide m impetus turbo Italy, from these Sucres of fainter Padum & Ticinum hulous Height, as if it had been valido statim fragore de- thrown from Heaven. And the tonuit. Tunc Scipione Hurrigane of the first Onset in duce fulus exercitus, this War, thundered down im-Saucius etiam ipie venii- mediately with a mighty Noile. fet in manus hostium betweet the Po and Ticinum. imperator, nifi protectum Then the Army, under the patrem pratextatus ad- Commender Scipio, was routed. modum filius ab ipsa The General too, being woundmorte rapuillet. Hic ed, would have come into the erat Scipio, qui in exi- Hands of his Enemies, bad not tium Africa crescit, no- bis Son, but a Boy, covered bis men ex malis ejus habi- Father with his Shield, and turus. delivered him from Death. This was the Scipio, who grew and see a see since who see for the Ruin of Africa, who was to receive a Name from the Calamities thereof.

Ticino Trebia fucce- Trebia succeeds Ticinum. dit; hic secunda belli Here the second Storm of the Punici procella defævit, Carthaginian Fury was spent, Sempronio confule: tunc Sempronius being Conful. Then callidiffimi hostes frigi- the crafty Enemy baving got a dum & nivalem nachi cold and (nowy Day, after they diem, quum de ignibus had warm'd themselves well prius oleoque fovident with good Fires and Oil, (it's (horribile dictu) ho dreadful to speak of) the Men mines a meridie & fole that came from the South and a venientes nottra nos hy- warm Sun, they conquered us by eme vicerunt. Trasime- the Means of our own Winter. nus lacus tertium fulmen The Trasimene Lake was the Annibalis, imperatore third Thunder of Annibal, Flaminio: ibi quoque when Flaminius was Com-I 2

ars nova Punica fraudis : mander of the Roman Army, quippe nebula lacus, pada There too was employ'd a new Juftribusque wiegultis te. Stratagem of the Carthaginian Aus eques, tergs fubito Subtlery. For the Horse being pugnantium invalit. Nec sovered by a Fog arising from de dis possumus queri on the Lake, and some Brush-wood imminentem quippe ter growing in the Fens, Suddenly merario duci oladem pre fell upon the Rear of the Rodixerant infidentia fighis soltmans as they were fighting. examina, & aquilæ pro Nor can we complain of the dire nolences, & com- Gods. For Swarms of Bees fetmissam aciem sequerus ling upon the Standards, had ingens terre tremor is foretold the Overthrow that nifi illum horrorem foli, was coming upon the raft Gencequitum virorumque dif- ral, as did likewife the Eagles curfus & mota vehe that were unwilling to move, mentide arma fecerunt and a great Earthquake that Quartum, id eft, pene followed the Beginning of the ultimum vulnus imperii Fight; unless the running up Cannæ; ignobilis Apuliæ and down of Horse and Foot, vicus fed magnitudine and Arms moved with Violence, cladis emerfit; & qua- occasioned that shaking of the draginta millium cade Ground. Canne, an obscure parta nobilitas. Town of Apulia, was the fourth he have amade his essert of ke and well nigh a fatal Wound to the Roman Empire. But the Town became tamous by the To arrow bearing of this Defeat; and its Name roas acquired by the Slaughter of forty thousand the continue and a milli

Ibi in exitium infelicis There the General, the exercitus, dux, terra, coe- Earth, Heaven, the Day, lum, dies, tota denique and finally univerfal Nature rerum natura consensit. conspired together for the De-Siquidem non contentus fraction of the unfortunate fimulatis transfugis Anni- Army. For Annibal not Satisbal, qui mox terga pug- fied with counterfeit Deferters, nantium ceciderunt, in who fell upon the Rear of the super callidissimus impe- Romans as they were fighting, not rater, was the cheef bunden Flaminius was the d

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rator, patentibus in cam- like a most cunning General, pis, observato loci inge- having observed the Nature of nio, quod & fol ibi acer- the Place in those wide Plains rimus, & plurimus pul- because the Sun was very bot. vife & Eurus ab Oriente and the Duft very great; and femper quafi ad conflitue the Wind called Eurus blowing tum, ita instruxit aciem, constantly, and as it were fia ut Romanis adversus hec tedly from the East, he fo drew omnia obversis, quafi se- up his Army, that the Romans cundum coelum tenens, being turned against all these vento, pulvere, fole pug- having Heaven as it were on naret. Itaque duo maxi- his Side, be fought with the mi exercitus casi ad hosti- Wind, the Dust and the Sun um fatieratem, donec for him. Wherefore two very Annibal dicerer militi great Armies were laughtered fuo, Parce ferro. even to the Glut of the Enemies. 'till Annibal faid to his Soldiers, Forbear the Sword.

Ducum effugit alter, One of the Commanders escaalter occisus est: dubi- ped, the other was sain: It is um uter majore animo. doubtful whether of them with Paulum puduit. Varro the greater Courage. Paulus non desperavit. Do- was albamed to furvive that cumenta cladis, cruen- Day. Varro did not despair. tus aliquandiu Aufi- Aufidus that was bloody for dus : pons de cadavéri- some time, and a Bridge made bus, justu ducis factus in of Carkaffes, by the General's torrente Vergelli; modii Order, over the Brook of Verduo anulorum Carthagi- gellus; two Modii of Rings nem missi, dignitasque e- fent to Carthage, and the Equequestris taxata mensura. Strian Dignity estimated by Dubium deinde non erat, Measure, were Proofs of the quin ultimum illum diem Greatness of the Havock. It habitura fuerit Roma, was then not doubted but Rome quintumque intra diem would have had that for its epulari Annibal in Capi- last Day, and that Annibal tolio potuerit, si (quod might have feasted in five Days Poenum illum dixisse Ad in the Capitol, if (as they reherbalem Bomilcaris fe- port the Carthaginian Adherbal runt) Annibal quemadmo- the Son of Bounilear faid) 'Andum sciret vincere, sie 'nibal bad known how to use

nibali Cannas fuiffe. pibus, indomitum armis, Campaniæ (quis cre deret?) foles, & tepentes tontibus Baiæ, fubegerunt. Interim respirare Romanus, & quafi ab inferis emergere. Arma non crant; detracta funt templis : deerat juventus; in factamentum militiæ liberata fervitia: dium protulit ; nec præter quod in bullis fingu. lifque annulis erat, quicquam fibi auri reliquere. Eques fequutus exemtem tribus: denique vix

uti victorià sciffet. Tum his Victory, as be knew bore quidem illum ut dici vul- 'to conquer'. Then, as it is go folet, aut fatum urbis commonly wont to be said, eiimperature, aut ipfius ther the Fate of the City that mens, mala, & averfi à was to rule the World, or his Carthagine dil, in diver- own wrong Senfe of Things, and fum abstulerunt. Onum the Gods alienated from Carvictoria posser uti, frui thage, carried him another Way. maluit, relictique Roma, When he might have made Use Campaniam Tarentum- of his Victory, he chose rather que peragrare: ubi mox to enjoy it, and leaving Rome. & ipfe. & exercitûs ardor to traverse Campania and Taclanguit: adeo ut verum rentum: Where both he and dictum fit; Capuam An- the Heat of his Army declined much; so that it was truly Signidem invictum Al- faid, That Capua was Canne to Annibal. For the Sunshine of Campania (who would believe it?) and Baie with its warm Springs, Subdued him that was not conquered by the Alps, nor to be defeated by Arms. In the mean time, the Romans begen to take Breath, and arise as it were from Hell. They had no Arms; they were taken from the Temples. Men were egebat terarium: opes wanting: Slaves were fet at fuas libens fenatus in me- Liberty to tift in the Service. The Freasury was empty; the Senate willingly brought out their Riches into the Publick; nor did they leave themselves any Gold, belides what was in plum, imitatæque equi- their Childrens Ornaments, and a fingle Ring. The Equefuffecere tabulz, vix scri- strian Order follow'd the Exbarum manus, Levino ample, and the Tribes imita-Marcelloque confulibus, ted the Equestrian Order. At quum private opes in last scarce were the Tables, publicum deferrentur. Scurce the Hands of the Scribes Quid

Quid autem in deligendis Magistratibus, quæ centuriarum fapientia quum juniores à fenio. ribus confilium de creandis confulibus petivere? Quippe adversus holtem totiens victorem, tam callidum, non virtute tantum, led fuis etiam pugnare confiliis or portebat. Prima redeuntis, & ut fic dixerim, revivilcentis imperii ipes Fabius fuit: qui novam de Annibale victoriam commentus est, non pugnare. Hincilli cognomen novum, & Reipublicæ falutare, Cunctator. Hinc illud ex populo, ut Imperii scutum vocaretur. Itaque per Samnium totum per Falernos Gauranoique faltus fic maceravit Annibalem, ut qui frangi virtute non poterat, mora comminuere. tur. Inde Claudio Marcello duce etiam congredi aufus est. Cominus venit, & pepulit è Campania fua, & ab obfidione Nolæ urhis excussit. Aufus & Sempronio Graccho duce per Lucaniam

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Sufficient, in the Year of the Confuls Levinus and Marcellus, when the Wealth of private Persons was brought into the Publick.

And then in the Choice of Magistrates, what was the Wifdom of the Centuries, when the younger Men defired Advice of the Elder about the making of Confuls? For it behoved them to fight against an Enemy so often victorious, and so crafty, not only with Courage, but with his own Measures. Fabius was the first Hope of the returning, and as I may so say, reviving Empire; who invented a new Way of Victory over Annibal, which was to decline fighting. Hence he had a new Sirname. that proved to the Security of the Commonwealth, Cunctator. Hence was it, that he was called by the People. The Shield of the Empire. Wherefore he fo galled Annibal, through all Samnium, through the Falernian and the Gauranian Forests, that he who could not be conquered by Valour, was weakened by this declining of Battle. After that under their Leader Claudius Marcellus, they ventured to engage. They came to close Fight with him, and drove him out of his Campania, and forced bim from the Siege of the City Nola. They ventured likewise under their Commander Sempronius Gracchus; lequi

cedentis: quam vis tunc (8 pudor!) manu fervili pugnaret. Nam hucusque tot mala compulerant: fed libertate donati, fecerant de servitute Romanos.

O horribilem in tot adversis fiduciam! ô fingularem animum ac spiritum populi Romani! tam arctis afflictifque rebus, quum de Italia fua dubitaret, aufus est, tamen in diversa respicere, quumque hostes in jugulo per Campaniam Apuliamque volitarent, mediamque de Italia Africam facerent; codem tempore & hunc fustinebat, & in Siciliam, Sardiniam, Hispaniam, divisa per terrarum orbem arma mittebat. Sicilia mandata Marcello, nec diu restitit. Tota enim infula in una urbe superata eft. Grande illud, & antè id tempus, invictum caput Syracufæ, quamvis Archimedis ingenio defenderentur, aliquando cefferunt. Longè illi triplex murus, totidemque arces, portus ille marmoreus & fons celebratus Arethuse i nisi quod hactenus protuere, ut pulchri-

fequi, & premere terga to pursue him through Lucania, and fall upon his Rear as he retired, altho' they then fought him (O Shame!) with a Body of Slaves. For to this had so many Misfortunes driven them, but they had of Slaves made Romans of them by giving them

their Liberty.

O dreadful Assurance in the Midst of so much Adversity! O the fingular Courage and Spirit of the Roman People! in such dismal and distressed Circumstances, whilst they were in a Doubt about the Keeping of Italy, yet they ventured to look into different Parts, and whilft the Enemies flew over their Throats through Campania and Apulia, and made of Italy the Middle of Africa; at the same Time they both withflood him, and sent their Arms dispersed through the World-into Sicily, Sardiny, and Spain. Sicily was committed to Marcellus, and did not long bold out. For the whole Island was conquered in one City. That great. and till that Time unconquered Capital of the Island Syracuse, altho' it was defended by the Genius of Archimedes, at last yielded. Its triple Wall, and as many Citadels; its Marble Harbour, and the celebrated Fountain of Arethusa, were far from securing it, but that they so far availed, that a fatudini

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ceretur. Sardiniam Gracchus arripuit: nihil illi gentium feritas, infanorumque (nam fic vocantur) immanitas montium profuere. Sævitum in urbes, urbémque urbium Caralim, ut gens contumax, vilísque morti, faltem defiderio patrii foli domaretur.

In Hispaniam missi Cnæus & Publius Scipiones, pæne totam Pœnis cripuerant : fed infidiis Punicæ fraudis oppressi rurfus amiferunt, magnis quidem illi præliis, quum Punicas opes cecidiffent : fed Punicæ infidiæ alterum ferro caftra metantem, alterum quum evalisset in turrim, cinctum facibus oppresserunt. Igitur in ultionem patris ac patrui missus cum exercitu Scipio, cui tam grande de Africa nomen fara decreverant, bellatricem illam viris armisque nobilem Hispaniam, illam seminarium hoffilis exercitûs, illam Annibalis eruditricem, (incredibile dictu) totamja Pyrenzis montibus in Herculis columnas & Oceanum recuperavit:

vourable Regard was shown to the Beauty of the vanquished City. Gracchus mastered Sardiny. The Savageness of the People, and the Vastness of the mad Mountains, for so they are called, availed it nothing. Great Severity was executed upon the Cities, and the City of Cities Caralis, that this obstinate Nation, regardless of Death, might be subdued at least by a Fondness for their

Country-Soil.

The two Scipios Cheus & Publius being fent into Spain, had almosttaken it all from the Carthaginians; but being surprized by a Stratagem of Carthaginian Craft, they lost it all again, after they had saughtered the Carthaginian Armies in mighty Battles. But the Carthaginian Wiles took off one of them by the Sword, as he was pitchrng his Camp, and the other being encompassed with lighted Faggots, after he had made his Escape into a Tower. Wherefore Scipio being fent with an Army for the Revenge of his Father and Unkle, for whom the Fates had decreed so great a Name from Africa; recovered that warlike Province of Spain, famous for Men and Arms; that Seminary of the Enemies Army, that Mistress of Annibal, (it's incredible to be said) entirely from the Pyrenean Mountains to the Pillars of Hercules and the K nescitias

nescias citids, an feliciis: quam velociter, quaanni fatentur : quam facile, vel una civitas probat : codem quippe, quo obsessa est die, capta est: omenque Africanæ victoriæ fuit; quod tam facile victa est Hispana Carrhago. Cerest tamen, profligandam provinciam mexime profecifie fingularem dueis fanctitatem: quippe qui captivos pueros, paellafque præcipuæ pulchritudinis, barbaris restituerit, ne in conspectum quidem suum passus adduci, nequid de virginitatis integritate delibaffe faltem oculis videretur. Hæc inter diversa terrarum populus Romanus: nec ideò tamen Italia visceribus inhærentem fummovere poterat Annibalem. Pleraque ad hostem defecerant : & dux acerrimus contrà Romanos Italicis quoque viribus Jam tamen utebatur. eum plerisque oppidis & regionibus excusseramus. Tarentus ad nos redierat : jam & Capua, fedes & domus, & patria abera Annibalis, tenebatur : cujus amiffio tantum Pæro duci do-

Ocean; you cannot tell whether sooner, or more easily: How foon four Years declare; bow eafily even one City proves. For it was taken the same Day it was befieged; and it was an Omen of the Conquest of Africa, that Carthage in Spain was so easily reduced. It's certain however, that the singular Virtue of the General contributed very much to the Conquest of the Province, as who restored to the Barbarians the Boys and Girls of extraordinary Beauty that were his Prisoners, not fuffering them so much as to be brought into his Sight, that be might not seem to have detracted from the Integrity of their Virginity by his Eyes. Thefe things the Roman People performed in different Parts of the World; but yet for all that could not get rid of Annibal, that stuck close in the Bowels of Italy. Most Places had revolted to the Enemy; and this most vigorous Commander made Use of the Strength of Italy against the Romans. However we had now distodged him from most of the Towns and Quarters of Italy. Tarentus bad returned to us: And now too Capua, the Seat and Home, and another Country of Annibal, was in our Hands. The Loss of which gave so sensible an Affliction to the Carthaginian General, that he turned from lorem

lorem dedit, ut inde totis viribus Romam converteretur. O populum dignum orbis imperio! dignum favore, & admiratio ne hominum ac deorum! Compulsus ad ultimos metus, ab incepto non destitit, & de sua Urbe follicitus, Capuam tamen non omifit : fed parte exercitûs sub Appio confule relicta, parte Flac cum in urbem fequuta, absens fimul, præsénique pugnabat. Quid ergo miramur, moventi castra à tertio lapide Annibali, iterum ipsos Deos, Deos inquam, (nec fateri pudebit) restitisse? Tanta enim ad fingulos illius motus vis imbrium effula, tanta ventorum violentia coorta est, ut divinitus hostem summoveri; neque cœlo, fed ab Urbis ipfius mœnibus, & Capitolio ferri videretur. Itaque fugit, & cessit, & in ultimum se Italiæ recepit sinum, quum Urbem, tantum non adoratam reliquiflet. Parva res dictu, sed ad magnanimitatem populi Romani probandam fatis efficax: quòd illis iplis quibus obsidebatur die. bus, ager, quem Annibal castris insederat, venalis

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thence with all his Forces to Rome. O a People worthy of the Empire of the World! worthy of the Favour and Admiration of all both Men and Gods. Tho' driven to the utmost Apprehensions, yet they did not desist from their Design; and tho' concerned for their own City, yet they did not quit Gapua: But a part of the Army being lest under Appius the Conful, and part following Flaccus to the Town, they fought both at home and abroad all at once. Why therefore need we wonder, that the Gods themthemselves, the Gods, I say (I (ball not be asbamed to confess it) withstood Annibal when decamping at three Miles distance from the City. For Juch violent Rains poured down, such a Hurricane of Wind arose upon every Motion of his, that the Enemy seemed to be repulsed by the God, and the Storm not to come from Heaven, but from the Walls of the City and the Capitol. Wherefore he fled and retired, and withdrew himself into the furthest Corner of Italy, after he had left the City in a manner adored. It is but a small matter to mention, but proper enough to prove the Magnanimity of the Roman People, that during the very Days on which they were besieged, the Land, which Annibal bad possessed bimself of for bis K 2 Romx

haftæque Romæ fuit, prælagia fatis fuisse.

future Fate of each People.

Nibil actum erat tanta virtute, tanto favore efiam deorum: fiquidem Afdrubal frater Annibalis, cum exercitu novo, novis viribus nova belli mole veniebat. Actum erat proculdubio, si vir ille se cum fratre junxiflet : fed hunc quoque castrametantem Claudius Nero cum Livio Salinatore debellar. Nero in ultimo Italiæ angulo Summovebat Annihalem. Livius in diversissimam partem, id eft, nascentis Italiæ fauces, figna converterat. Tanto, id eft, omni, quà longissima Italia, folo interjacente, quo confilio, quâ celeritaté, confules caftra conjunxerint, inopinantémque hostem collatis signis compresserint, neque id fieri Annibal fenserit, difficile dictu est. Certe Annibal re cognità, quum projectum fratris caput ad fua caftra vidiffet, Agnesco, inquit, infelici-

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Camp, was to be fold at Rome; Subjectus invenit empto- and being actually exposed pubrem. Voluit Annibal con. lickly to Sale, found a Chaptrà fiduciam imitari ; sub- man. Annibal on the other jecitque argentarias Urbis fide had a mind to imitate their tabernas : nec fector in- Affurance, and put up to Sale ventus eff: ut scias, etiam the Silver smiths Shops in the City; but no Buyer was found,

that you may perceive those things were Presages of the

Nothing had been done by fo much Bravery, so much Favour too of the Gods, since Asdrubal, the Brother of Annibal, was coming with a new Army, new Strength, and a new Load of War. Without doubt there had been an End of the Romans, if that Man had joined himself with his Brother. But Claudius Nero with Livius Salinator defeated him too as he was pitching his Camp. Nero kept off Annibal in the farthest Corner of Italy. Livy had turned his Standards into a quite different Part, to the very Entrance of Italy. It is hard to Say, with what good Conduct, and with what Expedition the Confuls joined their Camps, tho' fo vast a Space, that is all Italy, where it is longest, lay betwixt them, and by Surprize, with united Forces, defeated the Enemy, fo that Annibal was not sensible of it. It's certain, when Annibal understood the Matter, and saw his Brother's Head thrown before his Camp, he said, I perceive the Unhappiness of Car-

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tatem Carthaginis. Hæc imminentis, prima confessio. Tam certum erat. Annibalem, etiam ipfius confessione, posse vinci: fed tot rerum prosperarum fiducia plenus populus Romanus, magni æstimabat asperrimum hostem in sua Africa debellare. Duce igitur Scipione, in ipfam Africam tota mole conversus, imitari cœpit Annibalem, & Italiæ suæ clades in Africam vindicare. Quas ille (dii boni!) Afdru balis copias, quos Sypha cis exercitus fudit ? quæ quantaque utriusque castra facibus illatis una nocte delevit? denique jam non à tertio lapide, fed iplas Carthaginis portas obfidione quatiebat. Sic factum eft, ut inhærentem atque incubantem Italiæ extorque ret Annibalem. fuit major sub imperio Romano dies, quam ille, quum duo omnium & antea & postea ducum maximi, ille Italia, hic Hispaniæ victor, collatis cominus fignis direxere aciem. Sed & colloquium fuit inter ipfos de legibus pacis. Steterunt

thage. This was the first Confuit illius viri, non fine fession of that Man, not withpræsagio quodam fati out a Presage of the approach ing Fate. It was now certain Annibal might be conquered. even by his own Confession. But the Roman People, full of mighty Hopes from so many Successes, thought it a Matter of no small Importance to conquer this most desperate Enemy in their own Africa. Wherefore turning with all their Might upon Africa itself, they begun to imitate Annibal, and to revenge the Ravage made in Italy, in Africa. Good Gods! what wast Forces of Asdrubal, what Armies of Syphax did he overthrow? What, and how great a Camp of each did be destroy by the casting of Torches into them, in one Night? Finally, he did pot terrify Carthage at three Miles distance, but spook the very Gates of it by a close Siege. Thus was it brought to pass, that they forced Annibal, that still stuck and lay close upon Italy, away. There was not a greater Day during the Roman Empire than that, when two Generals the greatest of all, both before, and after them, one the Conqueror of Italy, and the other of Spain, engaged in close Fight hand to hand. But there was first a Conference betwixt them, about Articles of Peace. They stood fix'd a long time

diu mutua admiratione defixi: ubi de pace non convenit, figna cecinere. Constat utriusque confessione, nec melius instrui aciem, nec acriss potuisse pugnari. Hoc Scipio de Annibalis, Annibal de Scipionis exercitu prædicaverunt. Sed tamen Annibal cessit; præmiúmque victoria Africa suit, & sequutus Africam statim terrarum orbis.

with mutual Admiration; but not agreeing upon a Peace, the Signal for Battle was sounded. It is certain from the Confession of both, that an Army could not be more skilfully drawn up than they were on both Sides, nor Fight more obstinately maintained. This Scipio confessed of Annibal's Army, and Annibal of Scipio's. But however Annibal gave way, and Africa was the Reward of the Victory; and the whole World immediately followed Africa.

C A P. VII. Bellum Macedonicum primum.

POst Carthaginem vinci neminem puduit. Sequetz funt statim Africam gentes, Macedonia, Gracia, Syria, cateraque omnia, quodam quafi æftu, & torrente fortunz. Sed primi omnium Macedones, affectator quondam imperii populus. Itaque quamvis tunc Philippus regno presideret, Romani tamen dimicare fibi cum rege Alexandro videbantur. Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius, quam spectatione gentis fuit. Causa coepit à foedere Philippi, quo rex jampridem dominantem in Italia Annibalem fibi sociaverat : postea crevit.

AFter Annibal, no Body was ashamed to be conquered. The Nations of Macedonia, Greece, Syria, and all other Places immediately followed Africa, by a certain Tide and Torrent of Fortune as it were. But first of all the Macedonians, a People formerly an Affector of Dominion. Wherefore tho' Philip at that time ruled the Kingdom, yet the Romans feemed to themselves to engage with King Alexander. The Macedonian War wasgreater in Name, than for any great Account to be made of that Nation. The Occasion of it begun from a Treaty of Philip's, by which the King had united to bim Annibal, who had now for some time carried all before him in Italy. Asterwards it implo-

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Athenis implorantibus batur. in auxilium Attalus rex Rhodii, nauticus popuconsul à terris, omnia equis virifque quatiebat. Bis victus rex, bis tugatus, bis exutus castris: quum tamen nihil terribilius Macedonibus fuit ipfo vulnerum afpectu: que non spiculis, non fagittis, nec ullo Græculo ferro, sed ingentibus pilis; nec minoribus adacta gladiis, ultra mortem patebant. Enimvero Fla-

was improved, upon Athens anxilium contra regis in- begging Assistance against the jurias, quum ille ultra Injuries of the King, be baving us victoriæ, in templa, poured out his Fury upon the aras, & sepulcra ipsa fa- Temples, Altars and Sepulchres, viret. Placuit Senatur beyond the Right of Conquest. opem tantis ferre suppli- The Senate resolved to give Ascibus. Quippe jam gen. fiftance to fuch confiderable Per tium reges, duces, po- titioners. For now the Kings puli, nationes, præfidia of the Nations, Commanders. fibi ab hac urbe pere Peoples and Nations, fought for bant. Primo igitur Læ- themselves Protection from this vino confule populus City. Wherefore the Roman Romanus Ionium mare People fir ft entered the Ionian ingreffus, tota Gracia Sea under the Conful Levinus: littora veluti triumphan- and traverfed all the Coaft of ti classe peragravit. Spo- Greece with their Fleet, as it ha quippe Siciliæ, Sar- were in Triumph. For it cardinia, Hispania, Africa ried in it the Spoils of Sicily, præferebat; manifestam Sardiny, Spain and Africa; victoriam nata in præto- and a Laurel that grew up in ria puppe laurus pollice- the Admiral's Ship, manifestly Aderat Sponte promised Victory. Attalas King of the Pergamenians came Pergamenorum: aderant of his own Accord to their Affistance. The Rhodians too lus : qui navibus à mari, came in, a Sea-faring People. who made all shake by Sea with their Ships, whilft the Conful did the same by Land, with Horses and Men. The King was twice defeated, truice put to Flight, and twice forced out of his Camp : Whilft yet nothing was more terrible than the very Sight of those Wounds, which were not mode with Lances, nor Arrows, nor any Grecian. Rapier, but with buge favelins and Swords no lefs, and gaminio duce invios antea ped beyond what was necessary Chao-

Chaonum montes, Ao for Deftruction. Under our imque amnem per ab- General Flaminius too, we per rupta vadentem, id, eft, netrated through the Mouninfa Macedonia claustra tains of the Chaonians, before penetravimus heroiffe, unpaffable, and through the victoria fuire nam nun- River Aous, which runs through quam postes aufus congre- craggy Places, that is, the very di rek, ad tumulos, quos Barriers of Macedonia. Our Ovnocephalas vocant, uno, Entrance was a Victory. For ac ne hoc quidem justo the King never after that daprielio opprimitut . Et .. ring to engage, was defeated at illi quidem confulpacem . the Hills, which they call Cydedic regnumque con- nocephale, in one fingle Battle, ceffit. Mox nequid effet, and that not a compleat one: hoffile Thebas, & Euboe. And the Confut indeed gave am, & graffantom fub Na- him a Peace, and granted bim bide fue Lacedemonem his Kingdom. Soon after, that compefcuit. Graciaevero there might be no Enemy left vereren statum reddidit, behind, he reduced Thebes and ui legibus viveret fuis, & Eubea, and Lacedemon, that avita liberrate frueretur. was making no small Distur-Our gaudia, que Nocife- bance under its Prince Nabis. rationes fuerunt Quum But he restored to Greece its hoc forth Nemezia thea- antient Condition, to live by its tro; quinquentaliburludis own Laws, and enjoy its old precone cancretur? quo Liberty. What Joy, what certavere plaufu? quid Shouting was there, when this florum in confulem pro- was proclaimed by the Cryen in fuderunt? Et iterum ite- the Games celebrated every five enmore preconem repete- Tears in the Theatre at Nemea. re illam vocem jube bant, With what Clapping of Hands did ona libertas Achaiz pro- they contend with one another? nunciabatur: nec aliter What Flowers did they throw illa confulari fententia, out upon the Conful ? and they quam modulatiffimo ali- ordered the Cryer to repeat the quo ribiarum, aut fidium Proclamation again and again. canru, fruebantur. by which the Liberty of Achaia was declared. Nor did they

enjoy that Declaration of the Conful any otherwise than a Harmonious Confort of Flutes and stringed Instruments.

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C A P. VIII. Bellum Syriacum regis Antiochi.

MAcedoniam statim, & regem Philippum Antiochus excepit, quodam casu, quasi industria, fic adgubernante fortuna, ut quemadmodum ab Africa in Europam, sic ab Europâ in Afiam, ultro fe fuggerentibus causis, imperium procederet, & cum terrarum orbis fitu, ipse ordo victoriarum navigaret. Non aliud formidolofius famā bellum fuit: quippe quum Perfas, & orientem, Xerxem, arque Darium cogitarent; quando perfosi invli montes, quando velis opertum mare nunciaretur : ad hoc coelestes minæ territabant, quum humore continuo Cumahus Apollo sudaret. Sed hic faventis Afiæ fuæ numinis timor erat. Nec fane viris, opibus, armis, quicquam copiofiusSyria: fed in manus tam ignavi regis inciderat, ut nihil fuerit in Antiocho speciofius, quam quod à Romanis victus est. Impulere regem in id bellum; illine Thoas Ætoliæ princeps, inhonoratam apud Romanos querens

Ntiochus immediately fol-A lowed Macedonia and King Philip, Fortune by chance for over-ruling the Matter, as if it were with Design, that, as the Empire advanced from Africa into Europe, so Pretences offering of themselves, it might advance from Europe into Alia, and the Order of their Victories fail about with the Situation of the World. There never was any other War more formidable for the Fame of it, when they reflected upon the Persians and the East, Xerxes and Darius; when unpassable Mountains were faid to be dug through, and the Sea to be covered with Sails : Befides, Threats from Heaven terrified them, Apollo at Cume sweating with a continual Moisture. But this was the Concern of the God favouring his beloved Afia. And indeed no Country abounds more in Men; Riches and Arms than Syria. But it was fallen into the Hands of so unactive a Prince, that there was nothing more specious in Antiochus, than that he was conquered by the Romans. On one a leading Man of Etolia complaining that his joining in the War against the Macedonishs was not Afficiently confidered amongs the Romans ! adver-

adversus Macedones militiæ fuæ focietatem: hinc Annibal, qui in Atrica victus, profugus, & pacis impatiens, hostem populo Romano toto or be quærebat. Et quod illud fuiffet periculum, fi fe confiliis ejus rex tradidiffet, id est, si Asiæ viribus usus fuisset miser Annibal? Sed rex fuis opibus, et nomine regio fretus, fatis habuit bellum movere. Europa jam dubio procul jure pertinead Romanos bat: hic Lyfimachiam urbem, in littore Thracio positam à majoribus fuis, Antiochus ut hæreditario jure reposcebat. Hôc velut fidere, Afiatici belli mota tempellas. Et maximus regum, contentus fortiter indixisse bellum, quum ingenti strepitu ac tumultu movisset ex Asia, occupatis statim infulis, Græciæque littoribus, otia & luxus tanquam victor agitabat. Eubœam infulam continenti adhærentem tenui freto, reciprocantibus aquis buripus abscidit. Hic ille positis aureis sericisque tentoriis, sub ipfo freti murmure, quum inter fluenta tibiis fidibulque concineret, col-

On the other side Annibal, who being defeated in Africa, flying his Country, & uneasyin Peace. fought all the World over for an enemy to the Roman People, pulbed on the King to that War. And what would the Danger have been, if the King had delivered himself up to his Counsels, that is, if the miserable Annibal had made use of the Power of Asia? But the King relying upon his Strength, and the Name of King, was satisfied with Beginning the War. Europe already without doubt of right belonged to the Romans. But here Antiochus demanded the City Lysimachia, built upon the Shore of Thrace, as it were by Hereditary Right. By this Constellation as it were was the Storm of the Asiatick War raised: And the greatest of Kings being content to have stoutly proclaimed the War, after he had with a great deal of Noise and Bustle moved from Asia, having immediately possessed bimself of the Islands and the Consts of Greece, passed away bis Time in Ease and Luxury, as if he was already Conque-The Euripus Separates Enbea, which is close by the Continent, by its narrow Sea. with the Waters continually ebbing and flowing. Here be erecting Tents of Cloth of Gold and Silk close by the murmuring Noise of the Faro, and having Conforts of Flutes and

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latis undique, quamvis per hyemem, rofis, ne non aliquo ducem genere agere videretur, virginum puerorumque delehabehat. Talem regem jam fua luxuria debellatum, populus Romanus Acilio Glabrione confule, in infula aggressus, ipso statim adventus sui nuncio coëgit ab infula fugere. Tum præcipitem apud Thermopylas affequutus, locum trecentorum Laconum speciosa cæde memorandum, ne ibi quidem fiducià loci resistentem, mari ac terrâ cedere coëgit. Statim & è vestigio itur in Syriam. Classis regia Polyxenidæ Annibalique commissa : nam rex prœlium nec spectare poterat : igitur duce Emilio Regillo, adremigantibus Rhodiis, tota laceratur. Ne fibi placeant Athenæ; in Antiocho vicimus Xerxem; in Æmilio, Themistoclem æquavimus; Ephefiis Salamina pensavimus. Tum confule Scipione, cui frater ille modo victor Carthaginis Africani voluntaria legatione aderat, debellari regem placet: & jam toto cesferat mari; fe d nos

stringed Instruments, bard by the Streams, with Roses gathered from all Parts, tho in the Winter, that he might not appear to act the General in no kind had Musters of Girls and Boys. Wherefore the Roman People attacking the King already defeated by his own Luxury, under the Conful Acilius Glabrio, in the Island, forced him immediately by the very News of their Arrival to fly from the I land. And then coming up with him as he was hurrying away at Thermopyle, a Place famous for the glorious Death of three hundred Spar. tans, obliged him, without his making any Opposition even there in Trust to the Situation of the Place, to fly before them both by Sea and Land. Immedidtely and forthwith they proceed for Syria. The King's Fleet was committed to Polyxenidas and Annibal; for the King could not see the Fight: Wherefore the Fleet was entirely demolished by the Roman Commander Æmilius Regillus, and the Rhodians in Conjunction with him. Let not Athens boat it self; we conquered Xerxes in Antiochus, equalled Themistocles in Amilius, and came not (bort of the Action at Salamis in that near Ephefus. Uponthis the Romans resolved upon the entire Conquest of the King by the Means of the Conful Sciimus

Mæanimus ulterius. drum ad amnem, montémque Sipylum, castra ponuntur. Hic rex, incredibile dictu, quibus auxiliis, quibus copiis confederat! trecenta milha peditum ; equitum, falcatorimque curruum non minor numerus. Elephantis ad hoc immente magnitudinis, auro, purpara, argento. & fuo chore fulgentibus, aciem utrinque vallaverat. Sed hæc omnia præpedita magnitudine fua: ad hoc imbre, qui subito superfusus, mira telicitate Perficos arcus corruperat. Primum trepidatio, mox fuga, dehine triumphus fuerunt. Victo & fupplici pacem atque partem regni dari placuit, eò libentius, quod tam facile celliffet

pio, whom his Brother Africanus, tately the Conqueror of Carthage, attended upon in the Quality of Lieutenant-General, which he voluntarily took upon bimself, and the King had already quitted the Sea entirely; but we go further. The Roman camp is pitched by the River Maander, and the Mountain Sipyhus. It's incredible to fay, with. what auxiliary Forces and other Troops the King had here encamped. There were three bundred thousand Foot, and no less a Number in proportion of Horse and Scythed Chariots. He had besides secured his Army on each Flank with Elephants of a vast Bigness, making a very gay Appearance in Gold, Scarlet, Silver, and their own Ivory. But all these mighty Preparations were embara fed by their own unweildy Grandeur; and be-fides by a Shower of Rain, which pouring down on 4 sudden, with wonderful good Luck

had spoiled the Persian Bows. There was at first a Consternation, and soon after a Flight, and then a Triumph. It was resolved to grant a Peace, and a Part of his Kingdom to the vanquished and suppliant Prince; and the more readily, because he had so easily yielded.

C A P. IX. Bellum Asolicum.

Striatico bello scessificam. Victo quippe Antiocho, Romanus faces Asiatici belli perse-

THE Atolian succeeded the Syrian War, as it ought. For after Antiochus was conquered, the Romans pursued the Authors of the Asiatick que-

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Nobiliori mandata ultio eft. Hie protinus caput gentis Ambraciam, regiam Pyrrhi, machinis quatir. Sequeta deditio est. Aderant Ætolorum precibus Attici, Rhodii: & memineramus auxilii: fic placuit ignoscere. Serpsit tamen latids in proximos bellum, omnémque late Cephaleniam, Zacynthon: & quicquid infularum in co mari inter Ceraunios montes jugamque Maleum, Ætolici belli acceffio fuerunt.

quebatur. Ergo Fulvio War. Wherefore the Revense was committed to Fulvius Nobilior. He immediately batters with his Engines of War the Capital of the Nation Ambracia, the royal Seat of Pyrrbus. A Surrendry followed. The Athenians and Rhodians affifted the Prayers of the Etolians; and we remembered their Affistance, and accordingly resolved to pardon them. Tet the War spread widely among ft their Neighbours, and through all Cephalenia, Zacynthos, and what soever Islands there are in that Sea between the Cerannian Mountains, and the Malean Ridge, were an Addition of the Etolian War.

CAP. X. Bellum Histricum.

HIstri sequentur Etolos: quippe bellantes eos nuper adjuverant: & initia pugnæ prospera hosti fuerunt, cadémque exitii caula. Nam quum Cnæi Manlii castra cepissent, opimæque præ incubarent; epuac ludibundos lantes, plerosque, ac ubi essent, præ poculis nescientes, Appius Pulcher invadit. Sie cum fanguine & spiritu male partam revomuere victoriam. Ipfe rex Apulo, equo impositus, quum sabinde cra-

THE Histrians follow the Atolians : For they bad lately assisted them in the War. And the Beginning of the Fight was successful for the Enemy. and the same the Cause of their Oversbrow. For having taken the Camp of Cneus Manlius, and fallen to the Enjoyment of the wealthy Plunder thereof, Appius Pulcher felt upon them whilst they were featting, and most of them at Game, and not knowing by reason of their Cups, where they were. Thus they vomited up again their ill gotten Victory, with their Blood and Breath. The King

rectus eft, didicit.

pula & capitis errore lap- bimself Apulo being set on faret, captum fese vix & Horseback, but tottering now zere, postquam exper- and then with Drunkenness, and the Dizziness of his Head, with Difficulty, and a great

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deal ado, became sensible, after he awaked, that he was a Prisoner.

CAP. XI. Bellum Gallogræcum.

das : il di ce reviende an fuille, ac cupidus triumphi Manlius eos visos fimulaverit, dubium eft. Certe negatus est victori triumphus; quia caufam belli non approbavitSenatus. Cæterum, gens Gallogracorum, ficut ipfum nomen indicio ett. mixtæ, & adulteratæ reliquiæ Gallorum, qui Brenno duce vastaverant Græciam: mox Orientem sequuti, in media Afiz parte federunt. Itaque ut frugum femina mutato folo degenerant, fic illa genuina feritas corum, Afatica amœnitate mollità elt. Duobus itaque prœliis fusi fugatique funt : quamvis fub adventu hostis relictis sedibus, in altissimos se montes recepissent, quos Tolostobogi, Tectofagique jam

GAllograciam quoque THE Ruin of the Syrian Syrian War involved Gallogracia, convolvit: fuerint inter whether they were really aauxilia regis. Antiochi, mongst the Auxiliaries of King Antiochus, or Manlius defirous of a Triumph pretended they were feen amongst them, is doubtful. However a Triumph was denyed the Conqueror, because the Senate did not approve of the Occasion of the War. But the Nation of the Gallogrecians, as the Name itself shews, were mixed and adulterated Relicks of the Gauls that had ravaged Greece under the General Brennus, and afterwards marching Eastward, settled in the middle of Asia. Wherefore as your Corn-Seeds upon changing their Soil degenerate, so that native Savageness of theirs was softened by the pleasantness of Asia. Wherefore they were overthrown in two Battles, tho' leaving their own Country upon the Enemy's coming, they had betaken themselves into very high Mountains, which the Tolostobogi and the Tectosagi had already possessed themselves insederant.

insederant. Utrique fundis sagittisque acti, in
perpetuam se pacem dediderunt. Sed alligati
miraculo quodam suere,
quum catenas morsibus
& ore tentassent, quum
offocandas invicem sauces
præbuissent. Nam Orgiagontis regis uxor a
centurione stuprum passa
memorabili exemplo custodiam evasit, revulsumque militis caput ad maritum suum retulit.

of. Both being driven from thence, surrendered themselves for perpetual Peace. But the Prisoners were the Occasion of Wonder; when they attempted their Chains with biting, and their Mouths, and offered their Faws to one another to be squeezed to suffocation. the Wife of King Orgiagon having suffered a Rape from a Centurion, by a memorable Example made her Escape from her Keepers, and brought the Soldier's Head which she had cut off to her Husband.

C A P. XII. Bellum Macedonicum secundum.

NUM alix alixque gentes Syriaci belli sequentur ruinam, Macedonia fe rurfus erexit. Fortiffimum populum memoria & recordatio fuæ nobilitatis agitabat: luccesserat Philippo filius Perses; qui semel in perpetuum victam effe Macedoniam, non putabat ex gentis dignitate. Multo vehementius sub hôc Macedones, quảm fub patre consurgunt: quippe Thracas in vires traxerant: atque ita industriam Macedonum, viribus Thracum, ferociam Thracum disciplina Macedonum temperaverunt. Accessir his

W Hilft Nations after Nations follow the Ruin of the Syrian War, Macedonia again bestirred itself. The Remembrance and Consideration of their Fame pushed on this most Gallant People. His Son Perses had succeeded Philip; who tho't it not agreeable to the Dignity of the Nation, that Macedonia (bould be at once conquered for ever. The Macedonians rife under him with much more Violence than they had done under the Father. For they had drawn the Thracians into their Party, and so tempered the Industry of the Macedonians with the Strength of the Thracians, and the Fierceness of the Thracians by the Dicipline of the Macedonians. To these Things confilium

confilium ducis, qui firum regionum fuarum fummo speculatus Hæmo, positis per abrupta caftris, ita Macedoniam fuam armis ferróque vallaverat, ut non reliquisse aditum, nifi à cœlo venturis hostibus videretur. Nam Marcio Philippo confule cam provinciam ingressus populus Romanus, exploratis diligenter acceffibus per Aftrudem paludem, per acerbos dubiófque tumulos, illa que volucribus quoque videbantur invia, accessit: regemque securum, & nihil tale metuentem, fubità belli irruptione terruit. Cujus tanta trepidatio fuit, ut pecuniam omnem in mare jufferit mergi, ne periret : clafdem cremari, ne incenderetur.

Paulo consule quum majora & crebra essent imposita præsidia, per alias vias Macedonia deprehensa est; summa quidem arte & industrià ducis, quum alià minatus, alià irrepsisset. Cujus adventus ipse adeò terribilis regi fuit, ut interesse non auderet, sed gerenda ducibus bella man-

mulibrio

was added, the Conduct of the Prince, who viewing the Situation of his Country from the top of Hemus, by pitching of several Camps in Craggy Mountains, bad so secured his Macedonia with Arms and the Sword, that he did not seem to bave left any Passage into it, unless to Enemies that should come from Heaven. The Roman People, under their Conful Marcius Philippus, entered that Province, and baving examined carefully the Avenues, made their Way in through the Fen of Astrus, through dangerous and difficult Hills, and such Places as seem'd unpassable even to Birds, and fadly terrified the King, Secure and apprehensive of no such Thing, by a sudden Irruption of War. Whose Consternation was so great, that be ordered all the Money to be funk in the Sea, lest it should be lost, and the Fleet to be burnt, for fear it should be set on Fire.

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When Paul was Consul, strong Guards, and many of them, being placed upon the Borders, Madedonia was entered by other Ways, by the extraordinary Art and Industry of the Roman General, whilst he threatened them in one Quarter and slipp'd in at another. Whose Arrival was so terrible to the King, that he durst not be with his Army, but lest the

daveric.

daverit. Absens ergo victus, fugit in maria; inful amque Samothracen, frerus celebri religione, quafi templa & aræ possent defendere, quem nec montes sui, nec arma potuifient, Nemo regum diutiùs amissæ fortunæ conscientiam retinuit. Supplex quum scriberet ad imperatorem ab illo quo confugerat templo, noménque epistolæ notaret suum, regem addidit. Sed nec reverention capta majestatis alius Paulo fuit. Quum in conspectum venisset hostis, in templum recepit, & convivies adhibuit, liberolque admonuit fuos ut fortunam, cui tantum liceret, revererentur. Inter pulcherrimos hunc quoque populus Romanus de Macedonia duxit atque vidit triumphum: quippe cujus spectaculo triduum impleverit. Primus dies figna tabulasque: sequens arma pecuniáique transvexit; tertius captivos, ipfúmque regem, attonitum adhuc, tanquam fubito malo stupentem. Sed multo prive gandium victoriæ populus Romanus, quam epistolie victorie perce-

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War to be managed by his Ge nerals. Wherefore being overthrown in his Absence from the Army be fled to the Seas, and the Island of Samothrace, depending upon the Celebrated Religiousness of the Place, as if Temples and Altars could protect him, when neither his Mountains, nor bis Arms could. None of the Kings ever retained a Sense of his lost Fortune longer. When he writ as a Suppliant to the Roman General, from that Temple to which be fled, and put his Name to the Letter, he added King to it. But no one was ever more respectful to captive Majesty than Paul. When he came into the Sight of the Enemy, be received him into his Tent, and fet him at his own Table, and advised his Sons to reverence Fortune, who had so much in her Power. Among ft the most glorious did the Roman People celebrate and fee this Triumph over Macedonia, as in the Sight of which, they pass'd three Days. The first Day brought up the Statues and Pictures; the following, Arms and Money; the third, the Prisopers, and the King himself as yet astonished, and as it were supified with so sudden a Calamity. But the Roman People received the Joyful News of this Victory much fooner than by the Conqueror's Letter: For the fume Day that perat ;

die, quo victus Perfes in Macedonia, Rome cognitum est. Duo juvenes candidis equis apud Tuturne lacum pulverem & crurorem abluebant : hi munciavere. Castorem & Polycem fuife creditum vulgo, quod gemini fuillent, interfuille bei-lo, quod fanguine made: rent : à Macedonia veni re, quod adhuc anhelarent.

perat : quippe codem Perses was conquer'd in Macedonia, was it known at Rome: Two young Men upon white Horses were seen mathing off Dust and Blood at the Lake of Futurna: these brought the News. It was commonly believed they were Caffor and Pollux, because they were two. and that they mere in the Fight, because they were all wet with Blood; and that they were come from Macedonia, because they were then out of Breath.

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Bellum Illyricum. CAP. XIII.

M Acedonici belli con-ragio travit Illyrios. Ipli quidem ut Romamanum à tergo distriq-genent, à Perse rege conducti pecunia, militavere. Sine mora ab Anicio przetore Subiguntur Scordam caput gentis deleffe luffeeit : flatim fequuta dedițio est. Denique hoc bellum ante finitum eft, quam geri Roma nunciaretur.

THE Contagion of the Macedonian War drew in the Illyrians. They indeed ferved in the same, upon being bired by Ferses with Money, to plague the Romans in their Rear. They are without Delay Subdued by Ancius the Prator. He was content with destroying Scorda the Capital of the Nation; and immediately a Submission followed. In fine, this War was finished, before the News was at Rome that it was begun.

C A P. XIV. Bellum Macedonicum tertium.

Lodam fato, quali ita convenifict inter Poenos & Macedonas, ut. tertio quoque vincerentur, eodem tempore u-.

PY Some odd Fate, as if it had been so agreed betwint the Cartbaginjans and Macedonians, to be each thrice conquered, they both took up Arms at the trique

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trique arma moverunt: same time. But first the Macefed prior rigum excession dotten bakes off the Took, being Macedo, aliquante quam fornewbat harder to deal with, tempitur. Caufa belli The Caufe of the War is almost prope erubefcenda : quip. to be bluf d'at .. For a Man ef pe regnum pariter & the very lowest Rank, one Anbellum vir ultimæ for drifcuspensered upon the Kingtis Andrifcus invaferat; done and a War against the Rivdebium liber an fervus, mans together. It's doubtfeel mercenarius certe : fed whether berbas a Freeman er a quia vulgo ex fimility. Slave sa bired Servant certaindine Philippi, Pfeuda by he was : But because from a philippus vocabator, re- Resemblance of Philip, be was giam formam, regium commonly called the falle Phinomen, animo quoque hit, be answered the Person and regio implevit. Igitur Name of a King, with the Spirit dum her infa contemnst of a King. Wherefore whill the populus Remands, Ju- Roman People flight thefe Transventio przeore contentus, actions, content mith employing virum non Macedonicis the Prieter Juvencius against modo, fed Thraciæ quo- him, they too refely at tackt a que auxilis ingentibus Man froiz not orily in Macedovalidam, semere tenta- mian Forces, but in vast Artainvit: invictusque à veris aries from Thrace. And they regibus, ab illo imagina- that bad never been conquered rio & frenico rege fupe- by true Kings, are haffled by ratur. Sed confule Me- this imaginary and Scenical tello, amissom cum legi- King. But under their Conful one pratorem, pleniffime Metellus, they most amply reultus eft. Nam & Ma- venged the Loss of their Preser cedoniam servicute mul- with his Legion. For they both tavit: & ducem belli punished Macedonia with Madeditum ab eo, ad quem very, and brought to the City in confugerat. Thracia ve Chains the General in this War, gulo, in Urbern in ca- fickrendered up by that perty tenis reduxit; hos quo King of Thracesto unbom be had que illi in malis indul- fied: Fortune indulgentin grantgente fortuna, ut de co ing him this Favour in his Mispopulus Romanus, quali fortunes, that the Roman Peode vero rege triumpha- ple triumphed over bibt as over a true King.

CAP. XV. Bellum Punicum tertium.

favebatur. tractatum est. Cato inquum de alio confulereretur, pronunciabat. Scipio Nafica fervandam, ne mett ablato amula urbis luxuriare felicitas Utha inciperet. Medium lenatus elegit, ut urbs tantum loco moveretur.

viscodo, andovers quans Apperobat Bellum, & tempore THE third War with Africa bellum, & tempore was short in its Duration, exiguum, (nam quadri- for it was finished in four ennio parratum eft) & Tears) and in Comparison of the in comparatione priorum, former the least for the Trouble minimum labore : (non of it. For the Engagement was enim tam cum viris, not so much with the Men, as quam cum ipsa urbe the City it felf ; but was indeed pugnatum est) sed plane the greatest of all in the Event. maximum eventu: quip: For in that Carthage was at be so tandem Cartha last destroyed. And if any one go finita est. Atque fi considers the Importance of the quis trium temporum three Times, the War was begun momenta confideret, pri- in the first, very much advanced mo commission bellum, in the second, and finished in the profligatum secundo, ter- third. But the Reason of this tio vero confectum est. War was, that contrary to an Sed hujus causa belli, Article of the Treaty of Peace, quod contra feederis le- it had once fitted out a Fleet gem adversus Numidas and an Army against the Nuquidem femel paraffet midians, and frequently alarmclassem & exercitum, ed the Country of Masinissa. frequens autem Mafinif- But the Romans favoured this See fines territabat. Sed good and confederate King. When huic bono focióque regi the War was refelv'd on, there Quum bel- was a Debate about the End of lum federet, de belli fine it. Cato with implacable Hatred pronounced that Carthage expiabili odio delendam ought to be destroyed, even when esse Carthaginem, & he was asked his Opinion about another thing. Scipio Nasica was for having it prescrived, lest the Fear of this Rival City being taken of, the Happiness of the City bould begin to be luxuriant. The Senate chose the middle way, that the City Should only be removed from its Place. For

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à volentibus classem, sub Tum evocatis principibus, si salvi esse vellent, ut migrarent finibus, imperatum. Quod pro rei attocitate adeò movit iras, ut extrema malleut. Comploratum igitur publice statim, & pari voce clamatum est, Ad arma : feditque fententia, quoquo modo rebellandum: non quia spes ulla jam fupereffet, sed quia patriam fuam mallent hoftium quim fuis manibus everti. Qui rebellantium fuerit furor, vel hinc intelligi potest. quòd in usum novæ clasfis tecta domusque reiciderunt : in armorum officinis, aurum & argentum pro ære terroque conflatum est: in tormentorum vincula, matronæ crines luos contulerunt. Mancino deinde Confule, terra marique fervebat obsidio. Operis portus nudatus; & primus, & fequens, jam,

Nihil enim speciosus nothing seemed more glorious videbatur quam effe than that there should be a Car-Carthaginem, que non thage, that should not be feared. timeretur. Igirur Mani- Wherefore when Manilius and lio Centorinoque confu- Cenforinus were Confuls, the libus, populus Romanus Roman People attacking Caraggressus Carthaginem, thage, some Hopes of Peace bespe pacis injecta, traditam ing given them, they burnt the Fleet delivered up by them voipso ore urbis incendit. luntarily in the very Face of the City. Then the chief Men being called out, Order was given them, to quit the Town, if they had a Mind to have Quarter. Which for the Rigour of the thing so raised their Refentment, that they chofe rather to fuffer the utmost Extremity. Wherefore a great Cry of Lamentation was publickly fet up; and with one Voice they called out to Arms; and a Resolution was taken to rebel by any Means, not because there was now any Hopes left, but because they bad rather their native City (bould be defroyed by the Enemies Hands, than their own. What their Fury was upon this Renewal of War, may be understood even from bence, that they pulled down their Houses and Habitations for the Use of a new Fleet; Gold and Silver was wrought up in their Forges for Arms, instead of Brass and Iron; and the married Women contributed their Hair for Ropes for the Engines of War. Afterwards when Mancinus was Conful, the Siege went warmly

repelcebat. Hunc Paulle Macedonico procre Africani illius agni filius, in decus entis affumpferat, hôc illeet fato, at quam urhem concufferat avus, neper ens everteret. Sed ut quam maxime mortilleri effe morfus folent mosications bestiarum : fic plus acgorie fure com femirura Carthagine integra Compulin unam arcem holtilius, pertum quoque maris Romanus obsederat. Illi alterum ibi portum, ab alia urbis parte foderunt : nec ut fugerent, fed qua nemo illos evadere polle credebat. Inde quali enata fubità daffis erupit: quum interim jam diebus, jam moctibus, nova aliqua moles, nova machina, nowa perditorum hominum manus, quali ex obruto incendio fubita de cinerihus flamma, prodibat-

& testius musus; quam on by Land and by Sea. The men arci fuit, quali al- and a first, and a second, and some civitas refilebar. now a third Wall taken, whilft Quamvis profigae urbie get Byrfd, which was the Name excidio, tamen fatale of the Caftle, held out as of it had Africa nomen Scipionum been another City. Tho' the Devidebatur. Igitur in a- struction of the City was now hum Scipionem conversa pretty for advant dyet the Name Respublica, finem belli of the Scipio's seemed fatal to Africa. Wherefore the Government now applying to another Scipio, demanded from him an End of the War. The Son of that great Africanus had adop ted him by Nature the Son of Paulus Macedonicus, for an Ornament to the Family ; With this Fortune attending, it feems, that the Grandson might ruin the City which the Grandfather had baken. But as the Bites of dying Beafts use to be the most mortal, so there was more Trouble with Carthage halfruined, than when it was entire. The Enemy being all forsed up into the Castle, the Romans had befreged the Harbour too. Upon that they dug another Harbour, on the other side of the City, and not to fly, but where no Body did believe they could Possibly get out. From thence, a Fleet, sprung up as it were all ona sudden, broke out: Whilst in the mean time, one while by Day, another by Night, some new Mole, new Machine, new Body of desperate Men started up, as it were a sudden Flame, out of Deploration

Depleratis noviffime rebas, quadraginta se millia virorum dediderunt: quod minis credas, duce tiès femina, & uxor ducis? que comprehenfis duobus liberis, à culmine fe domis in medium misit incondium, imitata teginam, qua Carthaginem condidit. Quanta urbs deleta sit, ut de ceteris taceam, vel ignium morá probari potell: quippe per continuos decem & feptem dies vix potuit incendium extingui, quod domibus quaterus urbs eripi Ro-

the After of a Fire buries in Rubbift. At last their Case being deplorable, forsy should Men furrendered themselves Afdrubale. Quanto for which you doubt fearce believe with Afdrubal for their Leader. How much more gallantly dide Woman behave, the General's Lady? who taking hold of be twoChildren, threw berfelf from the Top of her House into the Middle of the Fire, imitating the Queen, which built Carthage. How great a City was destroyed, to say nothing of other Things, may be shown by the Duration of the Fire. For the Fire could not be extinguified for seventeen Days together, ac templis suis sponte which the Enemies had thrown hoftes immiscrant : ut into their Temples and Houses, that feeing the City could not be manis non poterat, tri- delivered from the Romans, all amphus arderet. Matter of Triumph how-ever might be burnt.

C A P. XVI. Bellum Achaicum.

Quali feculum illud AS if that Age run purposes, eversionibus urbi- A for the Destruction of Cities, um curreret, ita Cartha. fo Corinth immediately followed ginis ruinam flatim Co- the Ruin of Carebage, being the tinthus excepit, Achaix Head of Achaia, the Glory of caput, Gracia decus, in- Greece, espofed as it were for a ter duo maria, Ionium & Spectacle between the two Seas, Ageum, quali specta the Ionian and Agean. This culo exposita. Hac (fg. (O scandalous Action!) mas cinus indignum!) antè destroy de before it was reckon d oppressa est, quam in in the Number of undoubted Enumerum certorum ho- nemies: Critolaus was the Caufe stium referrerun Crito- of the Wart zubo made nie of the

laud canfa belli : qui libertate à Romanis datà adversus iplos ufus eft: legatófque Romanos, dubium an & manu, certe oratione violavit. Igitur Metello, ordinanti tum maxime Macedoniam; mandata est ultio: & hinc Achaicum bellum. Ac primam Critolai manum Metellus Conful, per patentes Elidis campos, toto cecidit Alpheo. Et uno prœlio peractum erat bellum. Jam & urbem iplam terrebat obfidio: fed (fata rerum!) quum Metellus dimicâffet, ad victoriam Mummius venit. Hic alterius ducis Diæi latè exercitum sub ipsis Ish. mi faucibus fudit, geminósque portus sanguine infecit. Tandem ab incolis deserta civitas, direpta primim, deinde tuba præcinente, deleta eft. Quid fignorum, quid vestium, quidve tabularum raptum, incenfum atque projectum est! Quantas opes & ab-Aulerit & cremaverit, hinc scias, quòd quicquid Corinthii æris toto orbe laudatur, incendio superfuille comperimus. Nam & gris notam preciofiorem ipfa opulen-

Liberty granted by the Romans themselves, and abused the Roman Embasadors, it's doubtful whether by Violence, or no; bowever with ill Language he did. Wherefore the Revenge of this Affront was committed to Metellus, at that time settling the State of Macedonia, and upon this followed the Achean War. And in the first Place the Conful Metellus made Havock of Critolaus's Army, through the wide Plains of Elis, all along the River Alpheus. And the War was ended by one Battle. And now a Siege alarmed the City ttself: But (O the strange Fortune of Affairs!) after Metellus bad fought the Enemy, Mummius came in for the Victory. He dispersed the Army of the other General Dieus in the very Entrance of the Ishmus, and dyed the double Harbour thereof with Blood. At last the City being for saken by the Inhabitants was first plundered, and then upon Sound of Trumpet de-Aroyed. What Statues, what Cloaths, and what Pictures were feized, burnt and thrown about! What vast Riches he took away and burnt, you may know by this, that we find, what soever Corinthian Brass is prized throughout the whole World, was the Relicks of that Fire. For the Ruin of this most wealthy City made the Price of this Brass the higher, because tiflimæ

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tistimz urbis fecit inju- feveral Statues and Images beria: quia incendio per- ing jumbled together in the miftis plurimis flatuis at Fire, Veins of Braft, Gold and que fimulacris, æris, au- Silver run together in one

wante lacenierant : nee . min

CAP. XVII. Res in Hispania geste.

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TT Carthaginem Corinthus, ita Corinthum Numantia lequuta est. Nec deinde toto orbe quicquam intactum armis fuit. Post illa duo clarissima urbium incendia, late atque paffim, nec per vices, fed fimul pariter quafi unum undique bellum fuit ; prorfus ut ille urbes, quafi agitantibus ventis diffudifie quædam belli incendia toto orbe viderentur. Hispaniæ nunquam animus fuit adversus nos universæ confurgere : nunquam con ferre vires fuas libuit neque aut imperium ex periri, aut libertatem tueri fuam publice: aaliequin ita undique mari Pyrenæóque vallata est,

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AS Corinth followed Carthage, rinth. Nor was there any Place after that, throughout the whole World untouched by the Roman Arms: After the celebrated burning of those two Cities, there was far and wide, and not by turns with this and that Nation, but one War as it were every where together and at once : So that those Cities Seemed by the Agitation of the Winds as it were to have foread the Fire of War all the World over. Spain never was in Mind all together to rife up against us: It never thought fit to unite its Strength, nor ever to try for the Empire of the World, or defend its Liberty unanimously; otherwise it was so secured on all Sides by the Sea and the Pyrenean, that by the Nature of its Situation in could ut ingenio fitus nec adiri not be come at. But it was quidem potuerit. Sed invaled by the Romans, before ante à Romanis obsessa it knew it self; and alone of off, quam se ipsa cog- all the Provinces understood its nosceret; & sola om- Strength, after it was subdued. nium provinciarum vires A War was carried on in this suas, postquam victa est, for almost two bundred Years,

intellexit. In hic prope ducentos per annos dimipionibus in Cæfarem Augustum, non continuè nee cohærenter, fed prout cause laceffierant : nec cum Hispanis initio, sed cum Poenis in Hispania: inde contagio & series canfeque bellorum. Prima per Pyrenzum jugum figna Romana Pubtius & Cnæus Scipiones intulerunt : prælissque ingentibus Annonem & Aldrubalem fratrem Annibalis ceciderunt : rap. taque erat impetu Hifpania, nifi fortiffimi viri in inså fud victoria, oppressi Punica fraude cecidifient, terra marique victores Igitur quafi novam integramque provinciam ultor patris & patrui Scipio ille, mox Africanus, invafit : ifque Statim capta Carthagine, & aliis urbibus; non contentus Pienos expuliffe, flipendiariam nobis provinciam fecit : omnia citra ultraque Iberum fubjecit imperio primitique Romanorum duento, victor ad Gades & Oceani ora pervenit, Plus est Provinciam retinere, quam facere : itaque per partes jam huc,

from the first Scipios till Cefar Augustus, not continuedly, nor without Intermission, but as Occasions moved the Romans. and not with the Spaniards at first, but with the Carthagimians in Spain. From thence proceeded the Contagion, Series, and Occasion of War. The two Scipios, Publius and Cnæus carried the Roman Standards first through the Pyrenean Mountain, and mauled Anno and Asdrubal the Brothers of Annibal in great Battles. And Spain had been carried at one Fush, had not those gallant Men been surprized in the midst of their Success by the Carthaginian Subtilty, and taken off after they had been Victorious by Land and Sea. Wherefore that Scipio, the Avenger of his Father and Uncle, who was afterwards called Africanus, entered upon the Province new and untouched as it were: And he immediately taking Carthage, and other Cities, not fatisfied with driving the Carthaginians out, made the Province tributary to us; and reduced all Places on this side and beyond the Iberus under the Domi-nion of the Romans, And first of all the Roman Generals, came as far as Gades and the Mouth of the Ocean. Tis a greater Matter to keep a Province than to make one; and 1am

jam illuc miffi duccs, qui ferociffimas, & ad id temporis liberas gentes, ideo imparientes jugi, multo labore, nec incruentis certaminibus servire docuerunt. Cato ille Cenforius Celtiberos, id eft robur Hispania, aliquot prœliis fregit. Gracchus, pater ille Gracchorum, colden centum & quinquaginta urbium eversione multavit. Metellus ille, cui ex Macedonia cognomen, meruerat & Celtiberius fieri quum Contrebiam memorabili cepisser exemple & Nertobriges, majori gloria pepercit. Lucullus Turdulos, atque Vaccacos: de quibus Scipio ille posterior, singulari certamine, quum à rege fuiffet provocatus, opima retulerat. Decimus Brueus aliquanto latids, Celticos Lufitanóf. que, & omnes Gallæciæ populos, formidatumque militibus flumen Oblivionis: peragratoque victor Oceani littore, non prins figna convertit, quam eadentem in maria lolem, obrutumque aquis ignem, pon fine quodam facrilegii meru & horrere, deprehendit. Sed tora certaminum moles cum Lufitanis fuit & Numan-

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accordingly Generals were difparched into leveral Parts, now hither, now thither, who taught these Savage, and fill that Time free Nations, and therefore unable to bear the Toke with Patience, with much Pains, and many bloody Barries to be subject. Cato that had been Genfor reduced the Milberians, that is, the Strength of Spain, in several Battles. Gracebustbat Father of the Gracobi, punified the Jame with the Defir uction of an bundred and fifty Cities, That Merellus who bad a Sir. Name from Macedonia, procured by his Merit to be firmamed Celtiberius 100, after be bad in a memorable Manner taken Contrebia, and the Nertobriges, with greater Glory spared them. Lucullus subdued the Turduli and the Vaccei, from whom the latter Scipio got the Spoils called Opima, in a fingle Duel, baving been challenged by their King. Decimus Brutus extended his Conquests something more wides ly amongst the Celtici and the Lusitanians, and all the Nations of Gallecia, and to the River of Oblivion, so much dreaded by the Soldiers; and baving Traversed the Shore of the Ocean Victorious, he did not turn his Standards, before he observed the Sun falling into the Sea, and its Fire buried in the Waves, not without some Dread; and Apprehension of Sacribedge. MI 110 ;

tist nec immerité. Quip- But the main Streft of the War & fascibus noftris, que ceperat, in montibus fuis trophæa fixit : tandem ctiam Fabius Maximus conful oppresserat : sed

pe folis gentium Hilpa- was with the Lustanians and niz duces contigerunt, the Numantians, and not Fuiffet & cum omnibus without Cause: For Generals Celtiberis, nife dux illius fell to the Share of them alone, motes initio belli op- of all the Nations of Spain. profius effec, fummus vir There would have been as much aftu & audacia, fi res to do with all the Celticessifice; Selandicus : qui herians, had not the Conductor hastand argenceam qua- of their Rising been taken off in tiens, relus colo missam, the Beginning of the War, who vaticinanti, fimilis, om, might have been a very great nium in to mentes con- Man by his Cumning and Boldverterer Sed quum pari ques together, bad Things fatemeritate sub noche car woured him ; Salendicus, who fira consulis adiisset, jux- brandishing-a Silver Spear, as ta tentorium ipsum pilo if sent him from Heaven, like vigilis exceptus est. Ca. one inspired, bad turned the terum Lustanes Viriatus Minds of all People upon him. crexit, vir calliditatis. But having with the like Rashacerrime: qui ex vena-ness, in the Evening, entered tore latro, ex latrone funtile Conful's Camp, be was rebito dux atque impe- ceived with the Lance of one of rator, & fi fortuna cef- the Watch near his Tent. Visiffet, Hispaniz Romu- riatus raised the Lusitanians, lus. Non contentus liber- a Man of very extraordinary tatem suorum desendere, Graft, who of a Huntsman beper quatuordecim annos came a Robber, and of a Robomnia citra ultráque Iben ber suddenly a General and a rum & Tagum, igni, fer- Commander, and would have roque populatus; castra been, if Fortune bad given etiam pretorum, & prz. way, the Romulus of Spein. fidum aggreffus, Claudi Not content to defend the Lium Unimanum pane ad berty of his Countrymen, he laid internecionem exercitas wast all Places on this Side and cecidit, & infignia trabeis beyond Iberus and Tagus with Fire and Sword, for fourteen Years together, attacking even the Camps of Pretors and Governors of the Provinces, be defeated Claudius Unimanus, almost to the utter Destruction

cupidus, fractum ducem, & extrema deditionis agitantem, per fraudem, & infidias, & domefticos percuflores aggreffus. hanc hosti gloriam dedit, ut videretur aliter vinci non potuiffe.

I faccessore Pompilio vi- of his Army; and erected in olara victoria est: quip- the Mountains of his Country pe qui conficiende rei Trophies adorn'd very finely with the Robes and Fasces of our Commanders which he bas taken. At last, Fabius Maximus the Conful, bad brought him very low, but the Victory was spoiled by his Successor Pompilius; subo desirous of 41F patching the Business, fell upon the General, when in a Manner reduced, and designing the extremity of Submission, by Treachery and Plots, and Domestick Affassins, and gave the Enemy this Credit, that he seemed uncapable of being conquer'd any other Ways.

CAP. XVIII. Bellum Numantium.

N Umantia, quantum Carthaginis, Capuz, Corinthi opibus inferior, ita virtutis nomine & honore par omnibus, fummumque, fi viros æstimes, Hispania decus quippe fine muro, fine turribus, modice edito in tumulo apud flumen Durium fita, quatuor mil ibus Geltiberorum, quadraginta millium exercitum, per annos quatuordecim fola fustinuit; nec sustinuit modo, sed sæpius aliquanto perculit, pudendifque foederibus affecit. Novissime quum invictam effe conftaret, opus quoque eo fuit, qui Carthaginem everterat. Non temere, si fateri

S Numantia was inferior to the Power of Carthage, Capus and Corinth, So was it equal to them all upon the Score of Conduct and Honour, and the greatest Glory of Spain, if you consider the Men. which tho without Wall, with out Towers, situated upon a Hill moderately bigh, by the River Durius, with four thousand Celtiberians, did alone bold out against an Army of forty thousand Men, for fourteen Years together, and did not only hold out, but malled them very cruelly, and obliged them to Scandalous Treaties. At last when they found the City. notwithstanding their Pains, fill unreduced, there was occasion they thought for him who destroyed Garthage. Nor was lice#

licet, ullius causa belli injuftior. Segudenses, foclos & confanguineos, Romanorum manibus c-Jap fosexceperant. Habita pro cis deprecatio nihit valuie. Quum fe ab omni bellorum contagione removerent, in legitimi fæderis pretium ush arms deponere. Hoc fic à barbaris acceptum. quali manus abicinderentur. Itaque flatim, Megara viro fortiffimo duce. ad arma conversi, Pompeium prœlio aggressi : feedus tamen maluerunt, quum debellare potuif-Hoftilium deinde icnt. Mancinum : hunc quoque affiduis cadibus ita fu beperunt, ut ne oculos quiem aut vocem Numantini viri quisquam softiperet. Tamen cum hoc quoque foedus maluere, contenti almorum manu biis, quum ad interneci. onem fævire potuifient. Sed non minus Numantini, quam Caudini illius forderis flagrans ignominia ac pudore populus Romanus, dede cus quidem prælentis flagitii deditione Mancini expl avit : cæterům duce Sci pione, Carthaginis incendiis ad excidia nebium imbuto, tandem etiam

the Cause of any War bardly ever more injust, if we may confess the Truth. They had entertained the Segidenfians, their Allies, and of the same Blood with themselves, upon their escaping out of the Hands of the Romans. The Interceffrom they made for them availed nothing; and when they offered to withdraw themselves from all Concern in the War, they were ordered to lay down their Arms for the Purchase of a fair Treaty. This was fo emertained by the Barbarians, as if their Hands were cut off. Wherefore immediately under the Conduct of a very brave Man, one Megara, flying so their Arms, they attacked Pompey in Fight, yet they rather chose to come to a Treaty, when they might have conquered him entirely. After wards they so reduced Hostilius Mancinus by the continual Saughter of his Troops, that none of them could endure the Looks or Voice of a Man of Numantia. Tet they chose rather to come to a Treasy with bim too, being content with the Spoil of their Arms, the they might have proceeded in their Fury to the utter Ruis of the Army. But the Roman People burning with Ignominy and Shame of the Numantine Treaty, no less than of the Caudine, wiped of the Scandal of the in

in ultionem excanduit. Sed tunc acrius in castris, quam in campo, nostro cum milite, quam cum Numantino, prœliandum fuit. Quippe affiduis & injustis & servilibus maximè operibus attriti, ferre plenius vallum, qui arma nelcirent; luto inquinari, qui fanguine nollent, jubebantur. Ad hoc icorta, calones, farcinæ nisi ad usum necesfariæ, amputantur. Tanti este exercitum, quanti imperatorem, verè proditum est. Sic redacto in disciplinam milite, commissa acies : quódque nemo visurum se unquam speraverar, factum est, ut fugientes Numantinos quisquam videret. Dedere etiam sese volebant, si toleranda viris imperarentur. Sed quum Scipio veram vellet & fine exceptione victoriam, eo necessitatum compulsi primim, ut destinata morte in prœlium ruerent, quum fele priùs epulis, quafi inferiis, implevissent, carms femicrude, & celiæ: fie vocant indigenam ex frumento potionem. Intellectum ab imperatore confilium : itaque non of permissa pugna morituris. Quum fossa, atpresent Disgrace, by the Surrender of Mancinus; but under their Leader Scipie, who had been trained up by the burning of Carthage, for the Destruction of Cities, they at length green outragious for Revenge. But then he was obliged to engage more briskly in the Campthan in the Field, with our own Soldiers than with the Numantians. For they were fatigued mightily with continual, excessive and servile Services, and ordered to bear plenty of Materials for Ramparts, who knew not how to bear Arms, and to be defiled with Dirt that would not be stained with Blood. Belives this, Whores, Soldiers, and Baggage, but what was necessary for Use, are all dismissed It has been truly said, that an Army is just so much worth as the Leader of it. After the Soldiery was thus brought under Disorpline, a Battle was fought, and what no body bad ever hoped to see, was brought to pass, that they every one saw the Numantians fly. They were willing to furrender themselves, if Things tolerable to Men bad been laid upon them. But as Scipio was resolved to have & true Victory, and without Exception, they were driven to that Necessity, that they rubed into Battle with a Resolution to die. after they had gorged themselves with good Cheer, as it were Of-

que lorica, quatuórque caftris circumdatos fames premeret ; ab duce orantes proclium, ut tanquam viros occideret. ubi non impetrabant, placuit eruptio. Sic conferta manu plurimi occisi: quum urgeret fames, ali quantifper inde vixere, novistime confilium fugæ fedit: fed hoc quoque, ruptis equorum cingulis, uxores ademere, fummo scelere, per amorem. Itaque deplorato exitu, in ultimam rabiem furorémque conversi, pofiremo mori hoc genere destinarunt : duces suos, seque, patriamque, ferro & veneno, subjectoque undique igne peremerunt. Macte fortiffimam, & meo judicio beatifiimam in iplis malis civitatem! afferuit cum fide locios, populum orbis terrarum viribus fultum, ful manu, atate tam longa, fustinuit. Novissime, duce oppressa maximo civitas, nullum de fe gaudium hosti reliquit. Unus enim vir Numantinus non fuit, qui in catenis ducereur. Præda, ut de pauperibus, nulla: arma ipti cremaverant. Triumphus fuit tantum de nomine.

ferings for the Dead, that is of balf raw Flesh and Ale or Celia, so they call a Drink peculiar to the Country, made of Corn. This Resolution of theirs was understood by the Roman General. Wherefore Battle was not given to the Desperadoes. When now Famine pinched them forely. being encompassed with a Ditch and a Break-Work and four Camps, deliring Battle from our General that he would kill them as Men; when they could not prevail, a Sally was refolved upon. Upon this a Battle being fought, abundance of them were flain; and as the Famine was beavy upon them, they lived for fome time upon their Bodies. At last a Resolution to fly was taken, but this their Wives prevented by breaking their Horses Girts in great Wickedness, but out of Love too; wherefore all Deliverance being desperate, being now driven to the utmost Rage and Fury, at last they resolved to die this Way. They destroyed themselves, their nativeCity by Sword and Poison, and Fire thrown into all Parts. Well fare thee thou most gallant, and, in my Judgment, most bappy City in the midst of thy Misfortunes! It protected its Allies with Honour, and with stood a People Supported by the Grength of the whole World, with its own Troops only, for so long a time. At last the City being

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being overpowered by the Greatest General in the World, left no Room for the Enemy to rejoyce over it. For there was not one Man of Numantia, to be led in Chains. The Spoil, as coming from a poor People, was in Effect none; they themselves had burnt their Arms. The Triumph was only over the Name of the Numantians.

CAP. XIX.

HActenus populus Ro manus pulcher, egregius, pius, sanctus, atque magnificus: reliqua fæculi ut grandia aque, ita vel magis turbida & fœda; crescentibus cum ipsā magnitudine imperii vitiis: adeò ut fi quis hanc terriam ejus æratem transmarinam, quam ducentorum annorum fecimus, dividat; centum hos priores, quibus Africam, Macedoniam, Siciliam Hispaniam domuit, aureos, (ficut poëræ canunt) jure meritoque fateatur: centum sequentes, ferreos plane & cruentos, & fi quid immanius: quippe qui Jugurthinis, Cimbricis, Mithridaticis, Parthicis bellis, Gallicis arque Germanicis, quibus cœlum ipium gloria afcendit, Gracchanas, Drufianáfque cædes, ad hoc Servilia bella miscuerunt: nequid turpitucini

Hus far the Roman People was glorious, incomparable pious, just and magnificent: The remaining Transactions of that Age, as they were equally grand, so were they more turbulent and spameful; the Vices of the Romans growing with the Greatness of their Empire: So that if any one divide this third Age of theirs, spent in Conquests beyond the Seas, which we have made to confift of two bundred Tears, be will with Reason and deservedly confess, that the first hundred Years, in which they conquered Africa, Macedonia, Sicily and Spain, were golden ones (as the Poets sing) but the following bundred, really Iron and bloody ones; and if any thing else more severe can be said, really that; as which mixed the Murthers of the Gracchi and Drufus, and besides the Wars with the Slaves, and with the Gladiators too, that nothing might be wanting to compleat their Shame, with the Cimbrian, Mithridatick, Parthian Gallick and German Wars, by defit,

felves, they tore themselves to

Pieces, as it were in Madness

and Fury, and extreme Wicked-

edness, by the Hands of Marius

and Sylla, and at last of Pom-

per and Cæsar. Which Things,

tho' they be joined and confound-

ed together, yet that they may

appear the better, and at the same time too that their Villa-

nies may not make a Clamour against their noble Qualities,

shall be produced separately.

And as we have begun, we shall

in the first Place relate those

just Wars in Defence of their Country with foreign Nations,

that the Greatness of the Em-

desit, Gladiatoria. De- which the Glory of the Ronique, in se ipse conver- mans mounted up to Heaven. fus, Marianis atque Sul- Finally, turning upon themlanis, povislime Pompeii, Cæfaris manibus, quasi per rabiem, & turorem, & nefas semet ipse laceravit. Quæ etsi involuta inter fe funt omnia atque confusa : tamen quò meliùs appareant; simul & ne scelera virtutibus obstrepant, deparatim proferentur: priusque, ut copimus, justa illa & pia cum gentibus bella exteris memorabimus; ut magnitudo crescentis in dies imperii appareat; tum ad illa civium scelera, turpésque & impias pugnas revertemur.

pire growing every Day, may thereby appear; and then return to those Villanies, those scandalous and unnatural Wars of the Romans among themselves.

CAP. XX.

T7 Icta ad Occasum Hispania, populus Romanus ad Orientem pacem agebat; nec pacem modò; fed inusitatà & incognità quadam felicitate, relictæ regiis hæreditatibus opes, & tota infimul regna veniebant. Attalus rex Pergamenorum, regis Eumenis filius, socii quondam commilitonisque nostri, testamentum reliquit : PopuBellum Afiaticum.

(Pain being conquered in the West, the Roman People had a Peace in the Bast: And not only Peace; but, by an unusual and unexampled Piece of good Fortune, Riches left them by Inheritance from Kings, and whole Kingdoms together came in to them. Attalus, King of the Pergamenians, the Son of King Eumenes, formerly our Ally and Fellow-Soldier, left a Will running thus. Let the Roman People be Heir of lus

lus Romanus bonorum " meorum bæres esto. In bonis regis hæc tuerant. Adità igitur hæreditate, provinciam populus Romanus, non quidem bello nec armis; sed, quod eit æquius, teltamenti retinebat. Sed jure hanc, difficile dictu est, utrum facilius amiferit, an recuperaverit. Ariitonicus regii ianguinis terox juvenis, urbes regibus parere confuetas, partim facile follicitat: paucas refistentes, Myndum, Samon, Colophonem, vi recipit. Crassi quoque prætoris cecidit exercitum, ipíúmque ce-Sed ille memor & familiæ, & Romani nominis, custodem sui barbarum virgulā excæcat: in exitium iui, quod volebat, ita concitat. Moxà Perperna domitus & captus, & per deditionem in vinculis habitus Aquilius Afiatici belli reliquias confecit, mixtis (netas!) veneno fontibus ad deditionem quarundam urbium. Quæ res ut maturam, intaıta mem fecit victoriam: quippe quum contra fas deûm, moresque majorum, medicaminibus impuris, in id tempus facrofancta Romana arma violaflet.

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all my Estate. These were amongst the King's Goods. Wherefore the Roman People entring upon the Inheritance, kept the Frovince, not indeed by War, nor Arms; but, what is more just, by the Right of a Will-But it is hard to say, whether they lost, or recovered this the more easily. Aristonicus, a high-Spirited Youth of royal Blood, partly engages with Ease the Cities that had been used to be in Subjection to Kings: partly takes by Force a few that made Opposition, Myndus, Samos and Colophon. He maulled too the Army of Crassus the Pretor, and took him. But he, mindful both of his Family and the Roman Name, blinds the Barbarian bis Keeper, with his Staff; and so provokes him to the killing of him, which was what he proposed. Afterwards he was defeated and taken Prisoner by Perperna, and upon his Surrender clapt in Chains. Aquilius dispatched the Relicks of the Asiatick War, by infecting (O borrid Villany!) their Springs with Poison, in order to force a Surrender from some Cities. Which thing as it render'd his Conquest more expeditious, so did it render it infamous; since he defiled the Roman Arms till that Time pure, contrary to the Laws of the Gods and the Customs of the old Romans, with poisonful Drugs.

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LIBER III.

CAP. I. Bellum Jugurthinum.

COSCIE E C ad Orien-Sed non tem. ad Meridiaacoco nam plagam eadem quies. Quis iperaret post Carthaginem aliquod in Africa bellum? Atqui non leviter fe Numidia concussit: & fuit in Jugurtha, quod post Annibalem timere-Quippe rex callidistimus populum Romanum armis inclytum & invictum, opibus aggreffus est: & citra spem omnium tortuna ceffit, nt rex fraude præcipuus, fraude caperetur. Hic avo Mafinissa, & Micipså patre per adoptionem, quum interficere tratres statuislet, agitatus regni cupiditate, nec illos magis, quam fenatum populúmque Romanum, quorum in fide & clientelâ regnum erat, metueret: primum fcelus mandat infidits: potitusque Hiempfalis capite, quum fe in Adherbalem convertiffet, ifque Romam profugisset, missa per legatos pecunia traxit in fen-

COSSIHESE Things were s done in the East. But there was not the Sesses same Quiet in the Southern Quarter. Who would have expected any War in Africa after Carthage? But Numidia bestirred itself not a little: And there was in Jugartha something to be feared after Annibal. For that most subtle King attacked the Roman People, famous for Arms, and invincible, with his Money. And Fortune gave Way to the Romans beyond the Hopes of all People; so that the King who excelled in Cunning, was trepanned by Cunning. He being descended from Masanissa, who was his Grandfather, and having Micipsa for his Father by Adoption, being resolved to kill his Brothers, pushed on by a Defire of the Kingdom, and not fearing them more than the Senate and People of Rome, under whose Protection and Vassalage the Kingdom was, he in the first Place orders his villanous Intention to be managed by Way of a Plot: And having got Hiempfal's Head, and then turning upon Adherbal, and he flying to Rome, he brought the

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tentiam suam Senatum. Et hæc fuit de nobis ejus prima victoria. Missos deinde qui regnum inter illum Adherbalémque dividerent, similiter aggreflus, quum in Scauro ipios Romani imperii mores expugnaflet, inchoatum netas perfecit Sed diu non audaciús. latent scelera: corruptæ netas legationis erupit: placuítque bello períequi parricidam. Primus in Numidiam Calpurnius Bestia Conful immittitur: fed rex, peritus fortius adversus Romanos aurum esse quam ferrum, pacem emit. Cujus flagitii reus, quum interveniente publica fide à fenatu accerferetur, pari audaciâ & venit, & competitorem imperii Mafinislæ Massivam immisso percuffore confecit. Hæc altera contra regem tuit caufa bellandi : igitur fequens ultio mandatur Albino. Sed hujus quoque (pro dedecus!) ita corrupit exercitum, ut voluntarià nostrorum fugâ Vinceret Numida, castrifque potiretur: addito etiam turpi fædere, in pretium falutis, quem priùs emerat, dimint exercitum.

Senate to his Mind, by fending Money thither by his Embassadors. And this was his first Victory over us. And then attacking in the same manner those that were sent to divide the Kingdom betwixt him and Adherbal, after he had overthrown the very Manners of. the Roman Empire in Scaurus, be executed the villanous Project he had entered upon more boldly. But Wickedness does not lie long concealed: The wicked Trick of bribing the Deputation broke out. And it was refolved to prosecute the Parricide by a War. First Calpurnius Bestia the Consul is sent into Numidia: But the King being sensible by Experience, that Gold was more effectual against the Romans than the Sword. buy's a Peace. With which Crime being charged, and upon the Intervention of the Publick Faith, being fent for to Rome by the Senate, with equal Boldness be both came, and dispatched, by an Affassin employed for the purpose, Massiva his Competitor for the Kingdom of Ma-[im [a. This was another Occasion of making War against the King. Wherefore the following Revenge is committed to Albinus. But (O shameful!) the Numidian fo corrupted his Army too, that he prevailed by the voluntary Flight of our Men, and took our Camp; a scandalozis lous Treaty being likewise superadded to this for the Purchase of their Security, he dismisses the Army, which he

had before bought.

Eodem tempore in ultionem non tam imperii Romani, quam pudoris, Metellus affurgit : qui callidissime hostem nunc precibus, nunc minis, jam fimulatá, jam quafi verá tugá eludentem, artibus fuis aggreffus eft. Agrorum atque vicorum populatione non contentus, in ipsa Numidiæ capita impetum fecit, & Zamam quidem frustra diu voluit; cæterum Thalam, gravem armis thefauroque regis, diripuit. Tunc urbibus exutum regem, & jam finium fuorum, regnique fugitivum, per Mauros atque Getuliam sequebatur. Postremò Marius auctis admodum copiis, quum pro obscuritate generis fui capite censos sacramento adegisset, jam fuium & faucium' regem adortus, non taciliùs tamen vicit, quam si integrum & recentem. Hic & urbem Herculi conditam Capfam in media Africa firam, anguibus arenisque vallatam, mira quadam telicitate tuperavit: & faxeo inditam

At the same Time Metellus rifes up for the Revenge not so much of the Roman Empire, as the Publick Shame: Who attacked by his own Arts the Enemy, who was imposing upon bim, one while with humble Addresses, another by Threats. another by pretended Flight. Not content with the wasting of the Lands and Country-Towns, be made an Assault upon the principal Towns of Numidia, and for a long Time attempted Zama indeed in vain; however be did plunder Thala that was full of Arms, and the King's Treasure. And then pursued the King, stripped of all his (ities, and forced to fly his Country and Kingdom, through the Country of the Moors and Ger tulia. At last Marius having confiderably augmented the Army, when by Reason of the Obscurity of his own Birth he had listed the poorest of the People, setting upon the King already defeated and disubled, yet he did not subdue him with more Ease than if he had attack'd him fresh and unfoiled. He with wonderful Success took the City Capsa, built by Hercules, situated in the Middle of Africa, and secured on all Sides by Snakes and Sands, and penetrated the City Mulucha, placed upon a monti

monti Mulucham urbem per Ligurem, áditu ar. duo inaccessoque, penetravit. Mox non ipfum modo, fed Bocchum quoque Mauritaniæ regem, jure fanguinis Numidam vindicantem, apud oppidum Cirtam graviter cecidit. Qui ubi, diffisus rebus fuis, alienæ cladis acessio fieri timet, pretium fæderis atque amicitiæ, regem facit. Sic fraudulentissimus regum, fraude foceri fui in infidias deductus est, & Sullæ in manum traditus : tandémque opertum catenis Jugurtham in triumpho populus Romanus aspexit. Sed ille quoque, quamvis victus & vinetus, vidit Urbem, quam venalem, & quandoque perituram, fi habuistet emptorem, frufira cecinerat. Tamen ut venalis fuisset, habuit emptorem: & quum ille non evaserit, certum erit eam non esle perituram.

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rocky Mountain, by a Ligurian the Way to it being steep and inaccessible. Soon after he defeated with great Slaughter not only him but Bocchus King of Mauritania, from the Ty of Blood taking Occasion to stand by the Numidian Prince, near the Town of Cirta. Who whilst Diffident of his own Case he is apprehensive of becoming an Accession to another's Ruin, makes the King the Price of a Treaty, and an Alliance with the Romans. Thus the most treacherous of Kings, was by the Perfidiousness of his Father in Law drawn into a Snare, and delivered up into the Hands of Sulla; and at length the Roman People beheld in Triumph Jugurtha loaded with Chains. But he too, tho defeated and bound, saw the City, which he had in vain foretold was to be fold, and would sometime be ruined, if it had but a Chapman. Now suppose it was to have been fold, it had a Purchaser; and since he did not Escape, it will be for ever certain, that it will never be ruined.

C A P. II. Bellum Allobrogicum.

S I C ad meridiem populus Romanus, Multo atrociús, & multipliciter magís, & á Septem trione sævitum. Nihil

Thus the Roman People behaved in the South. There was much more terrible Doings and in more Places at once in the North. Nothing hac

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hac plaga infestive. Atrox is more violent than this Chicookin, perinde ingenia. mate. The very Air is rate. ani igitur trachu vio- ged as well as the Tempers of lenrus hoffis a dextris the Natives. The boifterous atque levis, & medio Enemy broke out up and down emissionis, erupit. this Quarter, on the Right Prima trans Alpes arma and Left, and the Middle. The noftra fenfere Salvi, quum Salvi felt our Arms the first of de incursionibus eorum any People beyond the Alps, fidiffima arque ami- when that most faithful and ciffima civitas Maffilia most friendly City Massilia quereretur. Allobroges complained of their Inroads. deinde . & Arverni , And after them the Allobroges quum adversus cos fimiles and Arverni, when the like Advorum quetele opem - Complaints against them, cal-& auxiliam nostrum led for our Aid and Affistance. flagitatent. Varus vi- Varus is a Witness of the Vicctorize testis, Isaraque, tony, the Rivers too Isara and & Vindelicus amnis, Vindelicus, and the Ribone the & impiget fluminum rapideft of all Rivers. The Ele-Rhodanus Maximus phants were a buge Terror to batheria tentor elephanti the Barvarians, and equal tothe fuere immanitati gen- wild Temper of those Nations. pared Nil ram There was nothing fo confpicuconfpicuum in trium ous in the Townph, as King pho, quam mex iple Bituitus bimfelf, in bis parti-Bituleus, 1 difsaloribus coloured Arms, and Silver Chain armis, argenteoque riot, just as he had fought. carpento, qualis pugna. What and how great the Joy berat Derinfque vi- coace roed for each Victory was, ctorize quod quantumque may be estimated from bence, gaudium fuerit, vel hine what both Domitius Anobarexistimari porest, quod bus, and Fabius Maximus & & Domitius Anobarbus rected Stone Towers in the & Fabius Maximus, Places, in which they had ipfis quibus dimicave fought, and fix'd Trophies creacre turres, & defu the Arms of the Enemy: per exornata armis holli- whereas this Custom was not fibus trophea fixere's ufual with us; for the quain hie mos inufitatus Roman People never upfuerit

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enim populus Romanus hostibus domitis victoriam fuam exprobravit.

fuerit nostris. Nunquam braided their conquered Enemies with their Conquest over them.

C A P. III. Bellum Cimbricum, Theutonicum ac Tigurinum.

Clmbri, Theutoni, at-que Tigurini, ab extremis Galliæ profugi, quum terras corum inundaffet Oceanus, novas fedes toto orbe quærebant; exclusique Gallia & Hispania, quum in Italiam regyrarent, mifere legatos in castra Silani; inde ad senatum, petentes, ut Martius populus aliquid sibi terræ daret quasi stipendium: cæterum, ut vellet, manibus atque. armis suis uteretur. Sed quas daret terras populus Romanus agrariis legibus intrà se dimicaturus? Repulsi igitur, quod nequiverant precibus, armis petere constituunt. Sed nec primum quidem impetum barbarorum Silanus. nec lecundum Manlius nec tertium Cæpio suftinere potuerunt. Omnes fugati, exuti castris. Actum erat, nisi Marius illi faculo contigiffet. Ille quoque non aufus congredi statim, militem te-

THE Cimbri Theutoni and Tigurini, obliged to fly from the remotest Parts of Gaut, because the Ocean bad overflown their Country, were feeking for a new Settlement throughout the World; and being excluded Gaul and Spain, and taking a Wheel about into Italy, they sent Deputies into the Camp of Silanus and from thence to the Senate, desiring that so Warlike a People 'would give them some Land ' as Pay, but use their Arms and Hands as they pleased. But what Lands could the Roman People give them, who were ready to fight amongst themselves about the Agrarian Laws? Wherefore being rejected. they resolved to obtain that by Arms, which they could not by their Prayers But Silanus could neither withstand the first Assault of the Barbarians, non Manlius the second, nor Capio the third. They were alt routed and driven out of their Camp. All had gone to Ruin, if Marius had not chanced to live in that Age. He too, durft not venture to engage immediately,

nuit in castris, donec invicta illa rabies, & impetus, quem pro virtute barbari habent, confenesceret. Recessere igitur increpantes, & (tanta erat capiendæ Urbis fiducia) consulentes, si quid ad uxores suas man-Nec fegnius, darent. quam minati fuerant, tripertito agmine per Alpes, id est, claustra Itahæ, ferebantur. Marius mirâ statim velocitate occupatis compendiis, prævenit hostem: priorésque Theutonos sub ipsis Alpium radicibus assequutus, in loco, quem Aquas Sextias vocant, quo, fidem numinum! prœlio oppressit? Vallem fluviumque medium hostes tenebant; nostris aquarum nulla copia: consultone id egerit imperator, an errorem in confilium veterit, dubium; certè necessitate aucta virtus, causa victoriæ fuit. Nam flagitante aquam exercitu, Viri, inquit, estis, en illic babetis. Itaque tanto ardore pugnatum est, eaque cædes hostium fuit. ut victor Romanus de cruento flumine non plus aquæ biberit, quam fanguinis Barbarorum. Cer-

butkept bis Soldiers in the Camp, till that invincible Rage and Fury, which the Barbarians reckon for Courage, declined. Wherefore they marched off bantering, and (fuch was their confident Expectation of taking the City) asking them, if they bad any Messages to send their Wives. Nor did they move less briskly than they threatned, in three Bodies, through the Alps, that is the Barrier of Italy. Marius having taken a nearer Rout, immediately with wonderful Expedition gets before the Enemy. And coming up first with the Theutoni at the very Roots of the Alps, in what a Battle (O the Faith of the Gods!) did he defeat them, in a Place called Aque Sextie? The Enemy were possessed of a Valley and a-River running through the Middle of it. Our Men had no Plenty of Water. Whether the General did it on purpose, or turn'd a Mistake to a Stratagem, is uncertain. However their Courage being improved by Necessity was the Occasion of the Victory. For the Army being importunate for Water, ' You are Men, says he, look there you have it.' Wherefore they fought with so much Fury, and fuch was the Slaughter of the Enemy, that the victorious Romans did not drink more Water than Blood of the Barbarians, out of the blocky

tè rex sipse Theutobochus quaternos senólque equos tranfilire folitus, vix unum quum fugeret ascendit; proximoque in faltu comprehenius, infigne spectaculum triumphi fuit : quippe vir proceritatis eximiz fuper trophæa ipfa eminebat. Sublatis funditus Theutonis, in Cimbros conver-Hi jam (quis cretitur. deret?) per hyemem, quæ altins Alpes levat, Tridentinis jugis in Italiam, provoluti ruină descenderant ad Atesim. Flumen non ponte, nec navibus, led quâdam stoliditate barbarica, primum corporibus aggreffi; poltquam retinere amnem manibus & clypeis truftra tentaverant, ingesta obrutum lylvå transiluere: & fi statim infesto agmine Urbem petiislent. grande discrimen effet : sed in Venetia, quo ferè tractu Italia mollislima est, ipså soli cœlique clementia robur elanguit. Ad hoc panis ulu, carnisque cocta, & dulcedine vini mitigatos, Marius in tempore aggreilus eit. Jam diem pugnæ à noimperatore petierunt, & sic proximum dedit. In patentissimo,

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River. It'scertain that the King himself Theutobochus, who was used to vault over 4 or 6 Horses, with much ado mounted 1 when he fled; and being feized in the next Forest, was a remarkable Spectacle in the Triumph: For being a Man of extraordinary Tallness, he appeared above the Trophies. The Theutoni being utterly cut off, he turns upon the Cimbrians. These already (who would believe it?) in the Winter Time, which raises the Alps higher, pouring down with impetuous Haste from the Tridentine Mountains into Italy, had descended to the Adige. Attempting the Passage of the River, not by Bridge, nor Ships, but with barbarous Folly, with their Bodies, after they had in vain tried to stop the River with their Hands and Shields, they passed it, buried under a perfect Wood thrown into it. And if they had immediately march'd for the City with their Army prepared for Fight, the Danger would have been great; but in Venetia, in which Quarter Italy is the softest, their Strength fell away by the very Agreeableness of the Soil and the Air. Besides this Marius fell upon them just in time, after they had been softened by the Use of Bread and dressed Flesh, and the Pleasantness of the Wine. They now defired a Day for Battle from our Gequem

quem Raudium vocant, campo concurrere, Millia indè ad sexaginta ceciderunt; hinc trecentis miminus: per omnem diem conciditur barbarus. Istic quoque imperator addiderat virtuti dolum, fequutus Annibalem, ar-rémque Cannarum: primum, nebulofum nactus diem, ut hosti inopinatus occurreret ; tum ventoium quoque, ur pulvis in oculos & ora ferretur tum acie conversa in Orientem, ut, quod ex captivis mox cognitum est, ex splendore galearum, ac repercusiu, quafi ardere cœlum videretur. Nec minor cum uxoribus corum pugna, quam cum iplis fuit : quum objectis undique plaustris, atque carpentis, altæ desuper quasi è turribus, lanceis contifque pugna-Perinde speciosa rent. mors earum fuit quam pugna. Nam quum mifsa ad Marium legationelibertatem ac sacerdotium non impetraffent, (nec fas erat) fuffocatis elisisque passim infantibus fuis, aut mutuis concidere vulneribus, aut vinculo è crinibus fuis facto, ab arboribus, jugisque plaustrorum peneral, and he gave them the next. They engaged in a very wide Plain, which they call the Raudian. About fixty thousand fell on that side, less than three hundred on this: The Barbarians are cut down all the Day long. The General too had added a wile to his other good Conduct in Imitation of Annibal, and the Stratagem at Canna. In the first Place to come upon the Enemy by Surprize, baving got for the purpose a foggy Day, and windy too, so that the Dust was driven into the Eyes and Mouths of the Enemy; and then in turning his Army to the East, to that, as was afterwards known from the Prisoners, the Heavens seemed to be on Fire, from the shining of the Roman Helmets, and the Reflection of the Rays of the Sun. Nor was there a less Contest with their Wives, than with themselves, whilft they fought with Lances and Poles from the Waggons and Chariots, which had been drawn up on all Hands, as it were from Towers. Their Death was as glorious as their Fight. For when upon sending an Embally to Marius, they could not obtain their Liberty, and some Priesthood they petitioned for, (nor was it lawful) strangling and knocking on the Head their Children every where, they either fell by mutual Wounds, or pen-

in acie dimicans, impigre nec inultus occubuit. Tertia Tigurinorum manus, quæ quasi subsidio Noricos infederat Alpium tumulos, in diversa lapfi, fugâ ignobili & latrociniis evanuit. Hunc tam lætum, tamque telicem liberatæ Italiæ, affertique imperii nuncium, non per homines, ut Tolebat, populus Roma. nus accepit; fed per ipfos, li credere fas est, deos. Quippe codem die, quo gella res est, visi pro æde Caftoris & Poliucis, juvenes laureati Prætori literas tradere: frequenfque in spectaculo rumor, Victoria Cimbrica feliciter, dixit. Quo quid admirabilius, quid infignius fieri potest? Quippe velut elata montibus fuis Roma fpectaculo belli atorio munere fieri folet, uno codemque momento, in urbe plaudebat.

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penderunt. Bojorix rex making Ropes of their Hair, hanged themselves upon Trees. and the Yokes of their Carts. Their King Bojorix died fighting in the Battle strenuously, and not unrevenged. The third Body, which was that of the Tigurini, which as it were by way of reserved Troops, bad posted themselves in the Norican Hills in the Alps, slipping off different Ways, by obscure Flight and Robberies at last quite vanished. The Roman People received not this so joyful, and so happy News of the delivering of Italy, and securing the Empire, by Men, as they used to do, but by the Gods themselves, if it be lawful to believe it. For the same Day, upon which this Action was perform a, two young Men with Laurel Crowns on, were seen to deliver a Letter to the Prætor in the Temple of Castor and Pollux, and a common Cry in the Theatre proclaimed the publick Happiintereffet, quod in gladi- ness on Account of the Victory over the Cimbrians. Than which what can be more wonquum in acie Cimbri derful, what more remarkable? succumberent, populus For as if Rome raised upon its Mountains had been present at

the Sight of the Battle, what uses to happen in a Publick Entertainment of Gladiators, the People were clapping their Hands in the City, at one and the same Moment, when the Cimbrians were falling in the Field of Battle.

G A P. IV. Bellum Thracium.

DOR Macedonas, fi diis placet, Thraces rebellabant, ipfi quondam tributarii Macedonum: nec in proximas modo provincias contenti incurrere, Theffaliam atque Dalmatiam, in Adriationm mare usque venerunt; ecque fine contenti, quafi interveniente natura, contorta in ipías aquas tela miserunt. Nihil interim per id omne tempus refiduum crudelitatis fuit in captivos sevientibus : litare diis sanguinem humanum: bibere in offibus capitum : cujusque modi ludibrio fœdare mortem tam igni quam fumo : partus quoqué gravidarum extorquere tormentis. Sæviffimi omnium Thracum Scordisci fuere : sed calliditas quoque ad robur accefferat. Sylvarum & montium fitus cum ingenio consentiebant. Itaque non fusus modò ab his, aut fugatus, sed (fimile prodigio) omnino totus interceptus exercitus, quem duxerat Cato. Didius vagos, & libera populatione diffusos, intrà fuam repulit Thra-

After the Macedonians, the Thracians, if it please the Gods, rebelled, who themselves had been formerly tributary to the Macdonians; and not content to make an Inroad into the neighbouring Provinces of Thessaly and Dalmatia, they came as far as the Adriatick Sea, and content with that Boundary, Nature as it were interpoling to stop their Progress, they threw their Weapons with all their Might into the Waters. In the mean time nothing of Gruelty was left unpractifed by them in their Fury upon the Priso. ners. They offered human Blood to the Gods, drunk in Mens Sculls, and made Death more dismal by cruel Mockeries of all kinds both by Fire and Smoak, and forc'd away the Fætus's of Women with Child by Tortures. The Scordifci were the most savage of all the Thracians; but Cunning was added to their Strength. The Situation of the Wooods and Mountains agreed with their Temper. Wherefore the whole Army, which Cato commanded, was not only routed by them, or put to Flight, but (what is like a Prodigy) was entirely taken. Didius repulsed them, scattered and dispersed in an unrestrained Ravage of the Country, within their own Country of Thrace. Drusus drove them

ciam. Drufus ulteriùs egit, & vetuit transire Danubium. Minucius to-10 vastavit Hebro, multis quidem amissis, dum perfidum glacie flumen equi-Pilo Rhodopen tatur. Caucafumque penetravit. Curio Dacia tenus venit: sed tenebras faltuum ex-Appius in Sarmatas usque pervenit; Lucullus ad terminum gentium Tanaim, lacúmque Mæotim. Nec aliter cruentissimi hostium. quam iuis moribus domiti; quippe in captivos igne ferróque fævitum est. Sed nihil Barbaris atrocius visum est, quam quod abscissis manibus relicti, vivere fuperstites pænæ suæ jubebantur.

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further and hindered them from passing the Danube. Minucius made Havock of them all along the Banks of the Hebrus, many of his Men being loft, whilft the River that perfidiously deceived them with its Ice, is attempted by the Horse. Piso penetrated Rhodope and Caucasus. Curio went as far as Dacia, but was afraid of entering the Darkness of their Forests. Apprus advanced as far as the Sarmatians. Lucullus to the Boundary of all Nations Tanais, and the Lake Mæotis. Nor were the bloodiest of all Enemies any otherwise to be conquered, than by their own Practices. For the utmost Fury was exerted upon the Prisoners by Fire and Sword. But nothing seem'd more horrid to. these Barbarians, than that being left with their Hands cut off, they were obliged to live and survive their Punishment.

C A P. V. Bellum Mithridaticum.

Ponticæ gentes ad Septemtrionem in mare finistrum jacent, à Ponticognominatæ mari. Harum gentium atque regionum rex antiquillimus Æetas: post Artabazes, à septem Perfis oriundus: inde Mithridates omnium longe maximus; quippe quum quatuor Pyrrho, decem &

THE Pontick Nations lie to the North along the Sea to the left, to denominated from the Pontick Sea. The most antient King of these Nations and Countries was Æetas. Long after was Artabazes, descended from one of the seven Persians: afterwards Mithridates far the greatest of them all: For whereas four Tears fufficed Pyrrhus, and seventeen Annibal, he held out for forty Tears, 'till being

septem anni Annibali suffecerint; ille per quadraginta annos restitit, donec tribus ingentibus bellis subactus; felicitate Syllæ, virtute Luculli, magnitudine Pompeii confumeretur. Caufam quidem illius belli prætenderat apud Caffium legatum, attrectari terminos suos à Nicomede Bithynico: cæterum elatus animis ingentibus. Afiæ totius, & fi posset, Europæ cupiditate flagrabat. Spem ac fiduciam dabant nostra Quippe quum civilibus bellis disjungeremur, invitabat occasio : nudúmque imperii latus oftentabant procul Marius, Sylla, Sertorius. Inter hæc Reipublicæ vulnera, & hos tumultus, repente, quali captato tempore, in lassos simul arque districtos, subitus turbo Pontici belli, ab ultima veluti specula Septentrionis erupit. Primus statim impetus belli Bythy. niam rapuit. Afia de. inde pari terrore cor-Nec cuncrepta est. tanter ad regem ab urbibus nostris, populifque descitum eit. Adesubdued in three great Wars, be was quite reduced, by the good Fortune of Sylla, the Bravery of Lucullus, and the Greatness of Pompey. He alledged indeed as a Reason for that War to the Embassador Cassius, that his Borders were seized by Nicomedes of Bithynia; but being elevated with a prodigious Pride, he was inflamed with a Delire of grasping all Asia, and if he could, all Europe. Our Vices gave him these Hopes and Confidence; for whilft we were divided by civil Wars, the Opportunity tempted bim: And Marius, Sylla, and Sertorius at a Distance shewed him that Side of the Empire exposed. During these Calamities and Distractions of the Roman Common Wealth, on a sudden as if the Opportunity had been watched, the unexpected Hurricane of the Pontick War broke out as it were from a remote Watch-Tower of the North, upon the Romans now weary, and at the same Time full banded. The first Fury of theWar immediately carried Bithynia. Afterwards Afia was carried with the like Terror, And without Delay, a Revolt was made by our Cities and People to the King. He was every where, and very pressing, and made use of Cruelty as a Vir. tue. For what could be more rat,

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rat, instabat, sævitia quafi virtute utebatur. Nam quid atrocius uno ejus edicto, quum omnes, qui in Asia forent, Romanæ civitatis homines interfici justit? Tum quidem domus, templa & aræ, humana omnia atque divina jura violata funt. Sed hic terror Afiæ, Europam quoque regi aperiebat. Itaque missis Archelao Neoptolemóque præfectis, exceptà Rhodo, quæ pro nobis firmius stetit, cæterum Cyclades, Delos, Eubœa, & ipium Græciæ decus Athenæ, tenebantur. Italiam jam, ipfamque urbem Romam regius terror afflabat. Itaque Lucius Sylla festinat, vir armis optimus: parique violentia ruentem ulteriùs hostem, quâdam quafi manu, repulit : primumque Athenas urbem (quis crederet?) frugum parentem, obfidione ac fame ad humanos cibos compulit. Mox fabruto Piræei portu, fex quoque & amplius muris, poitquam domuerat ingratif simos, ut iple dixit, hominum, in honorem tamen mortuorum, facris fuis tamæque donavit. Mox quum Eubora, at.

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dismal than one Proclamation of his, when he ordered all that were in Asia, Freemen of the City Rome, to be fain ! Then indeed, Houses, Temples, and Altars, all Rights, Human and Divine were violated. But this Terror Rruck upon Asia, opened Europe too to the King. Wherefere fending two Governors Archelauses Neptolemus. except Rhodes that food firmly for us, the Cyclades, Delos, Eubea and the Glory of Greece Athens were taken in. The Terror of the King now reached Italy and the City Rome itself. Wherefore Lucius Sylla makes Haste, a Man excellent in Arms; and did, as it were with a Hand, with equal Violence repel him rushing on. And first forced the City of Athens (who would believe it?) the Mother of Corn, by Siege and Famine to eat Man's Flesh. Soon after the Har-bour of Pyraus being undermined, with fix Walls too and more, after be bad reduced the most ungrateful of Men, yet in as he called them, respect of the Dead, in Con-sideration of their Religion and Fame, he gave them Quar-Soon after, when Eubea ter. and Beotia had driven out the King's Garrisons, be overthrew the King's Forces in one Battle at Charonea, and another at Orchomenos; and qua

que Bœotia, præsidia regis difpuliffet, omnes copias, uno apud Chæroneam, apud Orchomenon altero bello diffipavit : statimque in Asiam transgreflus, iplum opprimit; & debellatum foret, nifi de Mithridate triumphare citò, quam verè, maluiffet. Ac tunc quidem hunc Afiæ ffatum Sylla Ictum cum dederat, Ponticis feedus. Recepit Bythyniam à rege Nicomede, ab Ariobarzane Cappadociam: ac fic erat Afia rurfus nostra, ut ceeperat : Mithridates tantum repullus. Itaque non fregit ea res Ponticos, sed incendit. Quippe rex Afia & Europa quedammodo inescatus, non jam quafi alienam, fed quia amiferat, quafi raptam, belli jure repetebat. Igitur ut extincta parum fideliter incendia majore flamma reviviscunt ; ita ille de integro, auctis majorem in modum copiis, tota denique regni fui mole, in Afiam rurfus mari, terra, fluminibusque veniebat. Cycivitas, zicum nobilis arce, mœnibus, portu, turribuique marmoreis, Afiaticæ plagæ litora ilhairat. Hanc ille quali immediately going over into Asia defeats him: And an entire End might have been made of the War, but that be chose rather to triumth over Mithridates soon than effectually. And then truly Sylla made this Settlement of Matters in Asia. A Trea. ty was concluded with the Pontici. He received Bithynia from King Nicomedes, Cappadocia from Ariobarzanes. And thus again Afia was ours, as it had begun to be: But Mithridates was only repulsed. Wherefore that Matter did not dispirit the Pontici, but only inflame them. For the King being tempted with Afia and Europe, as it were with a Bait, now re-demanded each. not as belonging to another, but because he had lost them, as taken from him, by right of War. Wherefore, as Fires that are not effectually put out, break forth again with a greater Flame, so he came afresh, baving encreased bis Troops to a great Degree, in short, with all the Power of his Kingdom into Asia again, by Land, by Sea, and Rivers. The noble City of Cyzicum beautifies the Shore of Asia with its Castle, Walls, Harbour, and Marble Towers. He had fallen upon this City, as if it had been another Rome, with all his Strength of War; alteram

pestas, tam fædå strage cum fluctibus procelliflandum tradidiffe regem ventis videretur. Attritæ jam omnes validissimi regni vires etant ; fed animus malis augebatur.

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alteram Romam toto in- but a Messenger gave the vascrat bello : sed fidu- Townsmen Encouragement to ciam oppidanis refistendi bold out, by telling them that nuncius fecit, docens ad Lucullus was coming, who, ventare Lucullum, qui it's dreadful to say, supported (horribile dictu!) per by a Leathern Bottle, and medias hostium naves steering his Course by his Feet, utre suspensus, & pedi- passed through the midst of bus iter adgubernans, the Enemy's Ships, appearing videntibus procul quali to those that saw him at a marina pristix evaserat. Distance, as a Sea Fist called Mox clade conversa, Pristix. Soon after the Difquum ex mora obsiden- tress of War being turned upon tem regem fames, & ex the King, a Famine bearing fame pestilentia urgeret, bard upon him, whilf he was recedentem Lucullus af engaged in the Siege, occasionsequitur: adeoque ceci- ed by the long Continuance of it, dit, ut Granicus & Æfa- and from the Famine a Plague. pus amnes cruenti redde. Lucullus overtakes bim in bis rentur. Rex callidus Ro- retreat, and so maul'd him, manæque avaritiæ peritus, that the Rivers Granicus and spargi à fugientibus sar- Æsapus were rendered bloody. cinas & pecuniam justit, The King being crafty and qua sequentes moraretur. well acquainted with the Ro-Nec telicior in mari, man Avarice, ordered the Bagquam in terâ fuga. Quip- gage and Money to be thrown pe centum amplius navi- about by them as they fled, um classem, apparatu- whereby to hinder the Pursuque belli gravem, in Pon- ers. Nor was his Flight more tico mari aggressa tem fortunate by Sea than by Lands for a Storm attacking in the laceravit, ut navalis belli Pontic Sea, a Fleet of above an instar efficeret: plane bundred Ships, tore it with such quafi Lucullus quodam miserable Havock, that it produced the Appearance of a Seaque commercio, debel- Fight, just as if Lucullus seemed by compact with the Waves and Storms, to have delivered the King to the Winds to conquer. All the Strength of his powerful Kingdom was now taque

Itaque conversus ad proximas gentes, totum pæne Orientem, ac Septemtrionem ruina lua involvit. Iberi, Calpii, Albani, & utræque follicitabantur Armeniæ: perque omnia & decus, & nomen, & titules Pempeio fue fortuna quærebat. Qui ubi novis motibus ardere Afiam vider, aliosque ex aliis prodire reges: nihil cunctandum ratus, priufquam inter le gentium robora coirent, statim ponte navibus facto, omnium ante se primus tranfit Euphratem: regémque fugientem media nactus Armenia (quanta felicitas viri!) uno prœlio confecit. Nocturna ea dimicatio fuit, & luna in partibus; quippe quafi commilitans, quum à tergo se hostibus à facie Romanis præbuisset, Pontici per erorem longiùs cadentes umbras fuas quafi hoslium corpora petebant. Et Mithridates quidem nocte illa debellarus eft, nihil enim postea valuit; quanquam omnia expertus, more anguium, qui obtrito capite, postremum cauda minantur. Quippe quum effugisset hostem Colchos, Sicilize quoque litora, & Campaniam noftram fubito adventu terrere voluit; mox subru-

much impaired, but his Courage was encreased by his Missortunes. Wherefore applying to the neighbouring Nations, he involved almost all the East and the North in his Ruin. The Iberians, Caspians, Albanians, and both the Armenias were folicited by him; and Fortune fought for her Pompey, Glory and Name and Titles, in all Places. Who when he found Asia inflamed with new Commotions, & Kings after Kings flarting up, thinking he ought not to delay, before the Strength of these Nations united together, immediateby making a Bridge with Ships, be first of all before him passes the Euphrates; and overtaking the King in the middle of Armenia (bow great was the Man's good Fortune?) be did his Business in one Battle. The Engagement was in the Night, and the Moon on his Side, for as if fighting for him, being in the Enemies Rear, & upon the Front of the Romans, the Pontici by a mistake discharged their Weapons at their own Shadows, that fell a great way from them, as if they had been the Enemies Bodies. And Mitbridates was indeed entirely subdued that Night, for he was able to do nothing after, tho' he tryed all Things, after the Manner of Snakes, who after the Head has been battered to pieces, at last threaten with their Tail. For having escaped his Enemy to

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to Pyrzei portu, Colchis indè per Thraciam, Macedoniam & Græciam transilire; sic Italiam nec opinatus invadere, tantum cogitavit. Nam. per defectionem civium, Pharnacifque filii scelere præventus, malè tentatum veneno spiritum terro expulit.

he had in vain attempted by Poison.

Cnæus interim Magnus rebelles Afiæ reliquias sequens, per diversa gentium terrarumque volitabat. Nam fub orientem sequutus Armenios, captis ipio capite gentis Artaxatis, supplicem jusfit regnare Tigranem. At in Septentrionem Scythicum, inter tanquam in mari stellis sequutus, Colchos cecidit; ignovit Iberiæ; pepercit Albanis; regem Colchorum Orodem, positis sub ipso Caucalo castris, justit in plana descendere: Arthocen, qui Iberis imperabat, & obfides liberos dare. Orodem etiam remuneratus est, ultro ab Albania fua lectulum aureum, & alia dona mittentem. Nec non &'in meridiem verso agmine, Libanum Syriæ, Damaf-

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Colchos, he defigned to have tenus jungere Bosphoron; alarmed the Coasts of Sicily and our Campania, by bis sudden coming, to proceed too from the Colchians to the Bosporus, and from thence to pass through Thrace, Macedonia and Greece: Thus he designed unexpectedly to fall upon Italy; but defign'd it only: For being prevented by the Rebellion of his Subjects, and the Villany of his Son Pharnaces, he at last forced out his Life by the Sword, which

In the mean time Cnaus Magnus pursuing the Remains of the Rebels of Asia, flew through several Nations and Countries. For coming up with the Armenians in the East, and taking Artaxata the Capital of the Nation, he suffered Tigranes upon his submission to reign. But pursuing his Way Northward for Scythia, as it were in the Sea, by the Stars; he overthrew the Colchians, gave Quarter to Iberia, and spared the Albanians. And pitching his Camp close by Mount Caucasus, be commanded the King of the Colchians Orodes to come down upon the low Grounds, and ordered Arthoces, who reigned over the Iberians, to give his Children as Hostages. He requited Orodes too, who fent him from his Country of Albania a Gold Bed and other Presents. Turning his Army to the South and passing Libanus a Mountain cúmque

comque transgressus, per nemora illa odorata, per turis & balfami fylvas, Romana circumtulit figna. Arabes, fi quid imperaret, præstô Hierofolymam fuere. defendere tenravere Judzi: verum hanc quoque intravit; & vidit illud grande impiæ gentis arcanum patens, sub aureo vitem cœlo. Dissidentibusque de regno fratribus, arbiter factus, regnare justit Hyrcanum. Aristobulo, quia renuebat eam rem, catenas dedit. Sic Pompeioduce populus Romanus totam, quà latiflima est, Asiam pervagatus, quam extremam habebat imperii provinciam, mediam fe. cit. Exceptis quippe Parthis, qui tœdus maluerunt, & Indis, qui adhuc nos non noverant; omnis Afia inter Rubrum mare, & Caspium, & Oceanum. Pompeianis domita vel oppressa signis, teneba-

CAP. VI.

Interim dum populus Romanus per diversa terrarum distractus est, Cilices invaserant maria: sublatisque commerciis,

of Syria and Damascus, he carried the Roman Standards tbrough those odoriferous Groves, and through Woods of Frankincense and Balm. The Arabians waited upon him, if he had any commands for them. The Jews attempted to defend Jerusalem, but he entred this City too, and faw that grand Secret of the impious Nation, a Vine under a golden Heaven. And being chosen Judge betwixt the two Brothers that were in Dispute about the Kingdom, he ordered Hircanus to reign, and clapp'd Aristobulus in Chainsbecause herefused to comply with it. Thus the Roman People, under their General Pompey, having traversed all Asia where it is widest, made that the middlemost Province of their Empire, which before they had for the most remote. For excepting the Parthians, who chose to come to a Treaty rather, and the Indians, who as yet had not known us; all Afia betwixt the Red Sea, and the Cafpian, and the Ocean, was conquered, subdued, and seized by Pompey's Arms.

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Bellum Piraticum.

IN the mean Time, whilft the Roman People were engaged in several Parts of the World, the Cilicians had invaded the Seas, and by the Destruction of rupto

rupto fcedere generis hualieni belli tumultu, exteríque regis invidia, impune graffantur. Ac primum duce Isidoro, contenti proximo mari, Cretam inter atque Maleum, quod à spoliis Aureum Publius Servilius, quamvis leves & tugaces myclasse turbaret, non inincruenta victoria superat. Sed nec mari fubmovisse felin, & Olympon evertit, continere potuerunt : fed quædam animalia, quibus aquam terrámque incolendi gemina natura elt, fub ipfo hostis receslu, impatientes foli, in aquas fuas refiluerunt; & aliquanto latius quam priús. Sic ille quoque

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Commerce, and the Violation of mani, fic maria bello, qua- the common Agreement of Mansi tempestate, præcluse- kind, had so shut up the Seas by rant. Audaciam perditis War, as it were by a Storm. furiosisque latronibus da- Asia, that was disturbed by the bat inquieta Mithridatis - Battles of Mithridates, put this præliis Afia: dum sub Boldness into these desperate and furious Robbers: Whilfthey proceed in their Villany unpunil d, under Cover of the Confusion of a War raised by others, and the Odium of a foreign Prince. And first under their Leader. Isidorus, not content with the neighipfi vocavere, latrocina- bouring Sea, they robbed bebantur: missusque in eos betwixt Crete and Cyrene, and Achaia, and the Malean Bay. which they called the Golden oparonas gravi & Martia Bay, from the Booty they got there. And P. Servilius being sent against them, tho' be soon put into Disorder those light contentus, validistimas and nimble Myoparones, with urbes corum, & diutina his heavy and martial Fleet, prædå abundantes, Pha- prevails against them by a Victory that was not without a good Isaurumque ipsam arcem deal of Blood shed. But being Cilicia: unde conscius not content with driving them fibi magni laboris, Isau- out of the Sea, he destroyed their rici cognomen adamavit. strongest Cities, that abounded Non ideo tamen tot with Plunder, which had been cladibus domiti, terra se a long time in getting, Phaselis and Olympos, and Isauros the very Citadel of Cilicia: From whence, being confeious to himfelf of the great Fatigue of the Work, he became fond of the Name of Hauricus. But tho' they had been reduced by so many Lasses, yet they could not keep themselves upon Land:

ante felix, dignus nune But as some Animals, whose cictoria Pompeius visus Nature is twofold for the inch: & Mithridaticz pro- babiting of Water and Land, vinciz factus accessio. upon the withdrawing of the Enemy, not able to endure the Land, they leaped back again into the Waters, and spread somewhat more widely than before: So that Pompey, who had before been forvanate, now appeared worthy of this Victory, and this War was made an Addition to the Province of Mithridates.

guere, divina quodam apparatu aggressus est. Quippe cum classibus suis & focialibus Rhodiorum abundaret, pluribus legatis atque præfectis utraque Ponti & Oceani ora complexus eft. Gellius. Tusco mari impositus; Plotius Siculo. Gratilius Liguiticum finum, Pompeias Gallicum obsedit. Torquatus Balearicum. Tiberius Nero Gaditanum fretum, qua primum maris nostri limen aperitur: Lenrulus Libycum : Marcellinus Ægyptium; Pompeii juvenes Adriaticum : Varro Terentius Ægeum & Ponticum; Pamphylium Metellus; Afiaticum Capio; ipfas Propontidis fauces Porcius Cato fic obditis navibus, quan portam obseravit. Sic per omnes æquoris portus, finus, latebras, receilus, pro-

Ille dispersam toto He being desirous at once and mari pestem, semel & in for ever to destroy this Plague, perpetuum volens extin- that was dispersed all the Sea over, attacked them with Preparations of a wonderful Nature. For abounding in Fleets of his own, and those of our Allies the Rhodians, he secured both the Mouths of Pontus and the Ocean, by several Deputies and Commanders. Gellius was posted in the Thuscan Sea, Plotius in the Sicilian. Gratilius lay upon the Watch in the Ligustick Bay, Pompey in the Gallick, Torquatus in the Balearick, Tiberius Nero in the Faro of Gades, where the first Entrance into our Sea opens. Lentulus in the Lybian, Marcellinus in the Agyptian, the young Pompeys in the Adriatick, Varro Terentius in the Hegean and Pontick Sea, Metellus in the Pamphylian, Cepio in the Asiatick; and Por cius Cato blocked up the En trance of the Propontis, as it were a Gate, with his Ships clapp'd against it. Thus what-Soever Pyrates there were thro all the Harbours of the Sea, the montoria.

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montoria, freta peninfulas, quicquid piratarum quâdam indagine inclutum & oppressumest. Ipie Pompeius in originem fontémque belli Ciliciam verius est: nec hostes detrectavere certamen, non ex fiduciá, fed quia oppressi erant, aufi videbantur. Sed ni-1 tamen amplius, primum quam ut ad ictum concurrerent. Mox ubi circumfula undique roltra viderunt, abjectis statim telis, remisque, undique pari, plaulu quod supplicantium fignum fuit, vitam petiverunt. Non alias tam incruenta victoria un unquam lumus: led nec fidelior in posterum reperta gens ulla est. que prospectum fingulari confilio ducis qui maritimum genus à conspectu longe removit maris, & mediterraneis agris quali Eodemque obligavit. tempore & ulum maris navibus recuperavit, & terræ homines suos red-Quid prius in hác mirere victoria? velocitatem, quod quadragelimo die parta est? an felicitatem, quod ne una quidem navis afnilla elt? an vero perpetuita

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Bays, skulking Places: Recelles Promontories, narrow Seas, and Peninsulas, were inclosed as to were within Nets, and reduced: Pompey himself proceeded against the Original and Spring of the War Cilicia. Nor did, the Enemy decline Battle, not out of any Alfurance of Successi but because they were surprised they seemed daring. But yet they went no further, than just to engage for a fingle Stroke. Presently when they saw the rostra drawn round them on all Sides, immediately throwing down their Arms and Oars, they begged for Life with an unanimous clap ping of Hands in all Quarters, which was with them a Sign of Supplicants. We never at any timegot a Victory with folittle Blood-shed. But neither was any Nation ever found more faithful for the time following. And that was taken Care of by the fingular good Contrivance of the General, who removed this Sea-faring People far from the Sight of the Sea, and pinned them down as it were in the inland Country: and at the same Time recovered the Use of the Sea for Ships, and restored the Land its Mem. What can you admire most in this Victory? The Expedition, because it was obtained in forty Days Time! or the good Fortune of it, that not fo much as one Ship was lost? or indeed the Duratem; tem, quod amplius pira- bleness of it, because there were to no more Pirates.

GAP. VII. Bellam Creticum.

Reticum bellum, fi vera volumus nofcere, nos fecimus ; fola vincendi nobilem infulam cupiditate. Favifie Mirhridati videbatur : hoc placuie armis vindicare. Primus invafit in-Julam Marcus Amonius, cum ingenti quidem victorize fpe atque fiducia, aded ut plures carenas in navibus, quam arma portaret. Dedit itaque poenas vecordia. Nam plerafque naves intercepere hoftes: captivaque corpora religata velis ac funibus pependere : ac fie velificantes triumphantium in modum Cretes portibus fuis adfemigaverunt. Metellus deinde totam infulam igni ferroque populatus, intrà castella & urbes redegit, & Cnoffum, & Erythræam, &, ut Græci dicere folent, urbium matrem Cydoniam : adeóque sæve in captivos confulebatur, ut veneno le plerique conficerent : alii deditionem fuam ad Pompeium absentem mitterent. Et quum il-

WE occasioned the Cretian War, if we would acknowledge the Truth, from a Defire only of Conquering that noble Istand. It feemed to have favoured Mithridates. It was refolved to revenge this by Arms. First Mark Antony invaded the Island, and indeed with brige Hopes and Confidence of Success; so that be carried more Chains than Arms in his Ships. Wherefore he suffered the Punishment due to his Madness. For the Enemies snapped most of his Ships, and the Bodies of the Prisoners bung tied up upon the Sails and Ropes, And thus the Cretians spread their Sails, and rowed into their Harbours, in Manner of those thattriumph for Victory. After that Metellus taid waste the whole Island with Fire and Sword, forced them within their Castles and Cities, and took Cnoffus and Erythrea, and as the Greeks use to express themselves, the Mother of Cities Cydonia; and they proceeded against the Captives so cruelly, that most of them dispatched themselves by Poison; some sent their Submiffion to Pompey tho absent. And the he was carrying on a War in Afia, yet fending Anmosa victoria, quam cognomen Creticum reportavit

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le res in Asia gerens, eò thony as Governor thisher, he quoque præfectum mi- was famous in another's Profiffer Antonium; in ali- wince; and with fo much the ena provincia inclitus fu- more Rage did Metellus exerit: coque infestior Me- cise the right of Conquest upon tellus in hostes jus victo- the Enemies; and oversbrowriæ exercuit: victisque ing Lasthenes and Panares the Lasthene & Papare Cy- Generals of Cydonia, return d doniz ducibus, victor te- victorious, but got nothing diit : nec quicquam am- more by so famous a Conquest plius tamen de tam fa- than the Sirname of Creticus.

dentis, necuding in mo-C A P. VIII. Bellum Balearicum.

the appril fruit edi-Uatenus Metelli Ma- AS the House of Metellus - cedonici domus bel- Macedonicus bad been used licis nominibus affueve- to Names obtained by the Wars, rat, altero ex liberis ejus one of his Sons being now Cre-Cretico facto, mora non ticus, there was no long Delay fuit, quin alter quoque before the other was named Balearicus vocaretur, Balearicus. The Balearian Baleares per idem tem- Islands, about these Times, had pus infulæ piratica rabie infested the Seas with piratick corruperant maria. Ho- Madness. You would wonder mines feros atque sylve- that these Savage People, and Ares mireris ausos à sco- such as lived in the Woods, pulis fuis faltem maria should dare even to look at the prospicere. Ascendere Sea from their Rocks. But etiam inconditas rates, they likewise went on board & pranavigantes subinde some ill made. Ships, and now inopinato impetu terr e and then alarmed such as sailed re. Sed quum venien- that Way, by an unexpetted tem ab alto Romanam Onset. But upon seeing the classen prospexissent, Roman Fleet coming from the proedum putante s, afi Main, Supposing it a Prize, etiam occurrere: & pri- they yentured too to go to meet mo impetu, ingenti la- it; and in the first Attack, pidum faxorumque nim- sovered the Fleet with a buge bo classem operuriant. Shower of Stones. Every one Tribus quisque fundis of them fights with three prœliater.

nientia, pecudum in motierunt fuga litora : dimulos, quærendi fuerunt,

conquered.

procliatur. Certos effe Slings. Who need wonder that quis miretur ictus, quum their Strokes are very fure, fince hee fold genti arma fine? thefe are the only Arms that id unum ab infantia Ru- Nation bas? that their only dium. Cibum puer à Employment from their Infanmatte non accipit, nife cy. A Boy receives no Meat quem ipså monstrante from his Mother, but what he percussic. Sed non din has hit with his Sling, upon lapidatione terruere Ro- ber shewing it him. But they manos. Postquam comi- did not long teraise the Ronus ventum est, exper mans with their stoning. Afrique roffra, & pila ve ter they came to close Fight, and they had the Experience of rem clamore sublate, pe- our Rostra and Lances thrown among them, setting up a Cry lapsique in proximos tu- after the Manner of Cattle, they made for the Shore by ut vincerentur. Flight, and flipping away into the neighbouring Hills, they were to be fought for to be

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CAP. IX. Expeditio in Cyprum

A Derat fatum infula- THE Fate of the Islands rum. Igitur & Cy- Twas come. Wherefore Cyprus recepta fine bello. prus toe was taken without any Infulam vereribus diviries War. Ptolemy was King of abundantem, & ob hoe the Island abounding in Wealth Venerisacram, Prolemæ- laid up of old, and for that us regebat. Sed divitia- Reason, sacred to Venus. But rum tanta erat fama, nec fo great was the Fame of its falso, ut victor gentium Riches, and not falfely, that populus, & donare regna the Roman People, the Conconsuctus, Public Clodio queror of the Nations, and Tribuno duce, focii vivi- ufed to give away whole Kingque regis confiscationem doms, at the Instigation of mandaverit. Et ille qui- P. Claudius the Tribune, or dem ad rei famam vehe- dered the conficution of a no fata precepit. Cæ- Prince, their Allie, and alive. terum Porcius Cato Cy- And he indeed upon the News prize opes Liburgis per of the Thing, hastened bis Ti-

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Tiberinum ostium invexit: quæ res latius ærarium populi Romani, quam ullus triumphus, implevit.

Fate by Poison, But Porcius Cato brought the Cyprian Riches in Liburnian Ships, up the Mouth of the Tiber, which Thing more largely replenished the Treasure of the Roman People than any Triumph.

C A P. X. Bellum Gallicum,

A Sia Pompeii manibus fubacta: reliqua qua restabant in Europa, fortuna in Cælarem transtu-Restabant autem gentium immaniffimi Galli, atque Germani: & quamvis toto orbe di vila, tamen qui vinceret, Prihabuit Britannia. mus Galliæ motus ab Helvetiis cœpit : qui Rhodanum inter & Rhe: num fiti, non sufficientibus terris, venere fedes pctitum, incensis mænibus fuis. Hoc facramentum fuit, ne redirent. Sed petito tempore ad deliberandum, quum inter moras Cælar, Rhoda. ni ponte rescisso, abstuliffet fugam; flatim bellicofffimam gentem fic in fedes fuas, quali greges in stabula pastor, deduxit. Sequens longè cruent tior pugna Belgarum quippe pro libertate pugnantium. Hic cum multa Romanorum militum infignia, tum illud

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ASI A being subdued by the Hands of Pompey, what remained in Europe, Fortune conferred upon Casar. And there were still left the most Savage of all Nations, the Gauls and Germans. And Britain, the divided from the whole World, had one to conquer it. The fir & Disturbance in Gaul begun from the Helvetii. who being situated betwixt the Rhone and the Rhine, their Country being not Sufficient for them, came to seek a Settlement, having set Fire to all their own Cities. This was a fort of an Oath, not to return. But Cefar desiring time to consider upon the Matter, having in the mean while prevented their getting off by cutting down the Bridge over the Rhone, he immediately brought back this most Warlike Nation into their own Country, like as a Shepherd does his Flocks into the Fold. The War of the Belge was next, and far more bloody, as being with Men that fought for their Liberty. Here were a great

egregium ipsius ducis, quod nutante in fugam exercitu, rapto fugientis è manu scuto, in primam volitans aciem, manu prælium restituit. Inde cum Venetis etiam navale bellum : fed major cum Oceano, quam cum ipfis navibus rixa: quippe illæ rudes, & informes, & statim naufragæ, quum roftra fenfiffent. Sed hærebat in vadis pugna; quum zstibus folitis cum ipfo certamine fubductus Oceanus intercedere bello videretur. Illæ quoque accessere diverfitates pro gentium locorumque natura. Aquitani callidum genus, in fpeluncas se recipiebant ; justir includi : Morini dilabebantur in fylvas; justit incendi. Nemo tantum feroces dixerit Gallos : fraudibus agunt : Induciomarus Treviros, Ambiorix convocavit Eburones: utrique, absente Cæsare, conjuratione facta, invenere legatos. Sed ille fortiter à Dolabella fummotus eff, relationque regis caput; hic infidiis in valle dispositis, dolo perculit : itaque & caftra direpta funt, & aurum ablatum. Cottam many remarkable Instances of the Soldiers Bravery, and this of the General himself extraordinary. When the Army was ready to fly, taking a Shield out of the Hand of a Soldier that was running away, and flying into the Front of the Battle, he restored the Fight with his own Hand. After that there was a War too at Sea with the Veneti. there was a greater Contest with the Ocean than the Enemy's Ships; for those of the Veneti were of a rough Make and ill shaped, and immediately shattered upon the Shock of our Rostra. But the Battle was confined to the Shallows; when the Ocean being withdrawn by its usual Tides, in the mids of the Engagement, seemed to interpose, to forbid the War. These other varietys of Fight, according to the Nature of the several Nations and Places, were superadded. The Aquitanians, a crafty Nation, betook themselves to their Caves: He ordered them to be shut up therein. The Moxini Slipped away into their Woods: He ordered them to be fet on Fire. Let no body say the Gauls are only bold; they manage their Af-fairs by Stratagems. Induciomarus drew together the Treviri, and Ambiorix the Ebu-rones. Both of them, in the Absence of Casar, forming a cum

upon his

came

Lievetenants; but the former

was valiantly repulsed by Dola-

bella, and the King's Head

brought off: The latter plac-

ing an Ambuscade in a Valley

Confederacy,

cum Titurio Sabino legato ibi amisimus. Nec ullà de rege mox ultio: quippe perpetua trans Rhenum fuga latuit. Nec Rhenus ergo immunis: nec enim fas erat, ut liber esset receptator hostium atque desensor.

nis: nee enim tas erat, by that wile took off his Encut liber effet receptator my. Wherefore both the Camp hostium atque defensor. was taken, and all the Gold therein carried off. There we lost Cotta, with Titurius Sabinus the Lieutenant General. Nor had we any Revenge afterwards of the King; for he lay skulking beyond the Rhine, in continual Exile during Life, and therefore the Rhine was not left unattempted; nor was it reasonable, that the Entertainer and Protector of our Enemies should go

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Sed prima contra Germanos illius pugna, Justiiimis quidem ex caufus. Hædui enim de incurfionibus corum querebantur. Quæ Ariovisti superbia? Quum legati dicerent, Veni ad Cesa-Quis est autem Cæsar ? &, Si vult, veniat, inquit, &, Quid ad illum quid agat nostra Germania? num ego me interpono Romanis? Itaque tantus gentis novæ terror in caffris, ut telfamenta passim etiam in scriberentur. principiis Sed illa immania corpora quo erant majora, còmagis gladiis ferroque patuerunt. Qui calor in præliando militum fuerit, nullo magis exprimi potest, quam quod elatis

first But bis War gainst the Germans was upvery just Grounds. the Hædui complained of their Incursions. What was the Pride of Ariovistus? When the Deputies lent to him faid, Come to Casar. But who is Cafar? and if he will, let him come to me, fays he. And what is it to him what our Germany does? Do I intrude my self into the Roman Affairs?' Wherefore so great was the Fear of this Nation that was new to them in the Camp, that Wills were writ up and down even in the Principia. But those huge Bodies, the bigger they were, the more they were exposed to Swords and other Weapons of War. How great the Mettle of the Soldiers was in the Fight, can by nothing be better exprest than by this, that iuper

fuper caput scutis, quum se telludine barbarus tegeret, fuper ipfa Romani fcuta falierunt; & inde in jugulos gladiis de-feendebant. Iterum de Germano Tencteri querebantur. Hic verò jam Cæfar ultro Mofulam navali ponte transgreditur, iplimque Rhenum: & Hercyniis hostem quærit in fylvis: fed in faltus & paludes genus omne diftugerat. Tantum pavoris incuffit intra ripam fubito Romana vis. Nec semel Rhenus, sed iterum quoque, & quidem ponte facto, penetratus eff. Sed major aliquanto Trepidatio: quippe quum Rhenum fuum fit ponte, quali jugo captum viderent, fuga rurfus in fylvas ac paludes: &, quod acerbiffimum Cxfari fuit, non fuere, qui vincerentur. Omnibus terrá marique captis, refpexir Oceanum: & quafi hic Romanis orbis non spfficeret, alterum cogitavit. Classe igitur comparata, Britanniam petit. Transit mira celeritate: quippe quum tertia vigilia Morino solvisses à portu, minus quam medio die infulam ingressus est. Plena erant tumul-

the Romans, when the Barbarians by bolding their Shields above their Heads, covered themfelves with a Testudo, jump'd upon their very Shields, and thence came down upon their Throats with their Swords. Again't be Tencteri complained of the Germans. And now Cesar passes the Mosel by a Bridge of Ships, and the Rhine it self: and seeks the Enemy in the Hercynian Woods: but the whole Nation was fled into their Forests and Tents. So great a Terror did a Roman Army seen suddenly within their bank strike. Nor was the Rhine only past once, but again too, and upon a Bridge made over it too. But the Consternation was somewhat greater, for when they law their River Rhine taken with a Bridge like a Toak upon it, there was great running again into the Woods and Fens; and what was very grievous to Cefar, there were no People to be conquered. After all Places were now subdued by Sea and Land, he cast his Eyes upon the Ocean, and as if the World belonging already to the Romans was not sufficient for them, he thought of another. Wherefore providing a Fleet, he goes for Brittain: He passes over with wonderful Expedition, as robo baving fet fail from the Morine Harbour at the third Watch, entered the Island

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tu hostico littora; trepidantia ad conspectum rei novæ carpenta volitabant. Itaque trepidatio pro victoria fuit. Arma, & obsides accépit à trepidis : & ultérids isset, nisi improbam classem naufragio castigaffet Oceanus. Reverfus igitur in Galliam, classe majore, auctisque admodum copiis, in eundem rurlus Oceanum, eoldemque rurlus Britannos, Calidonias fequutus in fylvas, unum quoque è regibus Cavelanis in vincula dedit. Contentus his (non enim provinciz, fed nomini studebatur) cum majore quam prius præda revectus est; ipso quoque Oceano tranquillo magis, & propitio, quali imparem se fateretur. maxima omnium eademque novissima conjuratio tuit Galliarum, quum omnes pariter Arvernos atque Biturigas, Carnutas fimul Sequanoique ille corpore, contraxit, armis, spiritaque terribilis, nomine eriam quafi ad terrorem composito, Vercingetorix. Ille teltis die-& comitialibus, bus, eim frequentissimos in lucis haberer, ferocibus

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before Mid Day. The Shores were full of Hurry with the Enemy, and their Chariots flew about with the Fright upon seeing this strange thing. And this Consternation was in Effect a Victory. He received Arms and Hostages from the affrighted Britains, and would have gone further, had not the Ocean chastized the saucy Fleet by aWreck. Wherefore returning into Gaul, with a greater Fleet and his Army augmented, entering again upon the same Ocean, and pursuing the same Britains into the Calidonian Woods, he put one of their Kings in Chains. Content with these things (for he was not concerned for the making a Province, but a Name only) he returned with greater Plunder than before; the Ocean itself too being more quiet and favourable, as if it confessed itself not a Match for him. But the greatest and the same the last Confederacy of all Gaul was, when that Vercingetorix, terrible both for his Person, Arms and Spirit, bis very Name too being framed as it were to excite Terror, drew together all the Arverni and Bituriges, the Carnutes and Sequans. He upon their Pestival. and Assembly Days, baving them in great Numbers in the Groves, rouzed them by his high spirited Harangues to the Recovery of their former Prt. dictis

dictis ad jus pristinum libertatis crexit. Aberat tunc Cæfar, Ravennæ delectum agens : & hyeme creverant Alpes: fic interclusum putabant iter. Ged ille qualis erat ad nuncium rei felicissimæ temeritatis? Per invios ad id tempus montium tumulos, per intactas nives, expedita nu emerius, occupat Galliam; & ex distanti. bus hybernis castra con_ traxit; & antè in media Gallia fuit quam ab ulti. mâ timeretur. Tum ipsa capita belli aggreffus, urbes; Avaricum cum quadraginta millibus propugnantium fustulit; Alexiam ducentorum quinquaginta millium juventute fubnixam flammis adæquavit. Circa Gergoviam Arvernorum, tota belli moles fuit : quippe quum octoginta millia muro, & arce, & abruptis defenderent. Maximam civitatem vallo sudibus, & fossa, inductoque fossæ slumine, ad hoc decem & octo castellis, ingentique lorica circundatam primum fame domuit : mox audentem eruptiones, in vallo, gladiis sudibusque concidit: novissime in dediti-

vilege of Liberty. Cafar was absent at that time, making a Lovy of Men at Ravenna; and, the Alps were grown higher by the Winter, and therefore they thought the Passage was stopt. But he upon the News very happily making his way over the Tops of the Mountains, unpassable'till that time, through untouched Snows, with a Body of Troops without Baggage, gets into Gaul, and formed a Camp from several remote Winter. Quarters, and was in the Middle of Gaul, before he was apprehended by the Borders. Then falling upon the Cities that were Principals in the War, be took Avaricum with forty thousand fighting Men; and levelled with the Flames Alexia, depending upon an Army of two hundred and fifty thousand Men, The whole Stress of the War was at last about Gergovia, a City of the Arverni, when fourscore thousand Men defended it with the Help of a Wall, a Citadel, and Precipices. He first of all difire fed this very great City by Famine, surrounded with a Line of Circumvallation, Pallisades, and a Ditch, the River too being let into the Ditch, besides with eighteen Castles, and a buge Breast-Work; and afterwards made sad Havock of the Defendants, venturing up. on Sallies, by the Rampart with Swords and Stakes, and

onem redegit. Ipse ille rex, maximum victoriæ decus, supplex quum in castra venisser, tum & phaleras, & sua arma ante Cæsaris genua projecit: Habes, inquit, for tem virum, vir fortissime, vicisti.

conquered a gallant Man.

at last forced them to a Surrender. After the King himself, who was the greatest Ornament of the Victory, was come in a submissive manner into the Camp, he threw his Trappings and his Arms before the Knees of Casar: You have, most gallant Man, says he,

C A P. XI. Bellum Parthicum.

UM Gallos per Cæfarem in Septemtrione debellat, interim ad Orientem grave vulnus à Pathis populus Romanus accepit. Nec de fortuna queri postumus : caret felatio clades. Adversis & diis, & hominibus, cupiditas consulis Craffi, dum Parthico inhiat auro, undecim strage legionum, & ipfius capite multata est. Et tribunus plebis Metellus, exeuntem ducem hostilibus diris devoverat: quum Zeugma transifiet exercitus, rapta fubitis figna turbinibus hausit Euphrates: & quum apud Nicephorium castra posuisset, missi ab Orode rege legati denunciavere, percussorum cum Pompeio fæderum, Syllaque meminisset. Regis inhians ille thefau-

WHilft the Roman People conquer the Gauls in the North by Cafar, they received in the mean time a terrible Stroke from the Parthians in the East. Nor can we complain of Fortune: This Overthrow is absolutely without Consolation. Whilft both Gods and Men are against us, the covetous Humour of Crassus the Consul, in gaping after the Purthian Gold, was punished with the saughter of 11 Legions, and the Loss of his own Head: And Metellus, the Tribune of the Commons, bad cursed Crassus, as he marched out of Town, with the Curses of an Enemy: And after the Army bad passed Zeugma, the River Euphrases received under its Waves the Standards carried off by Judden Storms: And after he had pitched his Camp at Nicephorium, Embas. Sadors that were Jent by King Orodes advised him to reflect on theTreaties made withPempen

rus, nihil, ne imaginario quidem jure, sed Seleuviæ se responsurum esse, respondit. Itaque dii federum ultores, nec infidiis, nec virtuti hofilum defuerunt. Jam primum, qui folus & fubvehere commeatus, munire poterat a tergo, relictus Euphrates. Tum fimulato transfugæ cuidam Mazaræ Syro creditur, dum in mediam camporum vastitatem eodem duce ductus exercitus, undique hosti exponeretur. Iraque vixdum venerat Carras.

and Sylla. He, gaping after the King's Treasures, made no Reply, but that he would give his Answer at Seleucia. Wherefore the Gods, the Avengers of broken Treaties, were neither wanting to support the Ambuscades, nor the open Bravery of the Enemies. Now in the first place Euphrates was left, which alone could bring him up Provisions, and secure him in his Rear. Then Credit was given to one Mazaras, a Syrian, a counterfeit Deserter, 'till the Army, led on by the same as a Guide into prodigious wide Plains, was exposed to the Enemy on all sides. Wherefore be bad scarce quum undique præfecti got to Carre, when the King's regis, Sillaces & Sure- Commanders Sillaces and Surehas, oftendere figna auro nas shewed on all Hands their sericifque vexillis vibran- Standards waving with Gold tia. Tum fine mora cir- and Silver Colours. Then the cumfufi undique equita: Horse, being drawn round on all tus, in modum grandinis Hands, poured out their Weaarque nimborum densa pous all together very thick in parifer tela fuderunt. manner of Hail, and Showers of Sic miserabili strage de- Rain. Thus the Army was letus exercitus. Ipfe in out off with a miserable Decolloquium follicitarus, Aruction. He being invited to a figno dato, vivus in ho- Conference, would upon a Signal Rium manus incidiffet, given have come alive into the ni fi tribunis reluctanti- Enemies Hands, bad not the bus, fugam ducis barba- Barbarians, upon the Tribune's fi ferro occupationt. Sic making Resistance, prevented the queque relatum capur Flight of the General by the Judibrio hofti fuit. Fi Sword. Tet fo too bis Head was lium ducis, pane in con- carried off, and served for a spectu patris, eisdem te- Laughing-Stock to the Enemy. his operuere. Reliquiz They covered the General's Son, in Sight of his Father, with

infelicis exercitas, quò quemque rapuit fuga, in Armeniam, Ciliciam, Syriamque distracta, vix nuncium cladis retulerunt. Caput ejus recifum cum dexterâ manu, ad regem reportatum, ludibrio fuit, neque indigno. Aurum enim liquidum in rictum oris infusom est : ut cujus animus arferat auri cupiditate, ejus etiam mortuum & exangue corpus auro ureretur.

the same Weapons. The Remains of the unhappy Army being scattered whithersoever their Flight hurried them, into Armenia, Cilicia and Syria. bardly carried back the News of the Overthrow. His Head be. ing cut off with his right Hand, and carried to the King, ferved for a Laughing-Steck, and not without Resson. For melted God was poured into the opening of his Mouth, that his dead and lifeless Body might be burnt with Gold, whose Mind had been enslamed with a coverous Desire of Gold.

C A P. XII. Anacephalæosis.

HEC est illa tertia ætas populi Romani transmarina, qua Italia progredi aufus, orbe toto arma circumtulit. Cujus ætatis superiores centum anni sancti, pii, & ut diximus, aurei, fine flagitio, finè scelere, dum sincera adhuc & innoxia pastoriæ illius fectæ integritas, dumque Poenorum hoflum imminens wetus disciplinam veterem continebat. Postremi centum, quos à Carthaginis, Corinthi, Numantiæque escidiis, & Attali regis Afiatica hereditate deduximus in Cæsarem & Pompeium, sequutum-

THis is that third Age of the Roman People Spent beyond the Sea, in which venturing to go out of Italy, they carried their Arms all the World over. Of which Age the first hundred Years were upright, pious, and, as I have faid, Golden, without Scandal, without Illany, whilf the Integrity of the Shepherd's Race was as yet pure and innocent, and whilf the threat. ning Dread of the Carthaginian Enemies kept up their ancient Discipline. The latter bundred, which we have deduced from the Destruction of Carthage, Corinth and Numantia, and the Succession to King Attalus's Estate in Asia, to Cesar and Pompey, and Augustus

que hos, de quo dicemus, Augustum, ut claritate rerum bellicarum magnifici, ita domesticis claudibus miseri & erubescendi. Quippe ficut Galliam, Thraciam, Ciciliam, Cappadociam, uberrimas validissimás. que provincias, Armenios etiam, & Britannos, at non in usum, ita ad imperii speciem magna nomina acquisiffe, pulchrum atque decorum: ita eodem tempore dimicâsse domi cum civibus, feciis, mancipiis, gladiatoribus, totoque inter se senatu, turpe atque miserandum. nescio an satius fuerit populo Romano, Sicilia, & Africa contento fuisse, aut his etiam irfis carere, dominanti in Italia fua, quam eo magnitudinis crescere, ut viribus suis conficeretur. Ouæ enim res alia furores civiles peperit, quam nimia felicitas? Syria prima nos vida corrupit : mox Afiatica Pergameni regis Illæ opes hæreditas. atque divitize afflixere fieculi mores: merfainque vifiis fuis, quafi rempublicam fentina, pessum dedere. Unde cnim populus Remanus

that followed them, of whom we shall speak, as they were grand for the Fame of the military Transactions therein, so were they miserable and shameful for the Havock made at bome. For as it was glorious and reputable to acquire those very plentiful and strong Provinces of Gaul, Thrace, Cilicia and Cappadocia, the Armenians too and Britains, tho' not for Use, yet great Names to let off the Splendor of the Empire, so to engage at bome at the same time with their Fellow-Citizens, Allies, Slaves, Gladiators, the whole Senate being divided among ft themselves, was scandalous and miserable. And I know not whether it would not have been better for the Roman People to have been content with Sicily and Africa, or to have wanted even them, yet enjoying the Dominion of Italy, than to grow to that Bigness, as to be destroyed by its own Strength. For what thing else produced those intestine Distractions, than excellive good Fortune? Syria, when conquered, first debauched us. Soon after too the Succession in Asia to the Estate of the King of Pergamus. That Wealth and Riches ruined the Manners of the Age, and bore down the Republick funk in its own Vices as a Sink. For from what Cause should the Roman People bave demanded from their Tri-

à tribunis agros & cibaria flagitaret, nift per famem, quam luxu fecerat? Hinc ergo Gracchana & prima & fècunda, & illa tertia Apuleiana seditio. Unde regnaret judiciariis legibus divulius à fenatu eques, nifi ex avaritia, ut vectigalia reipublicæ, atque ipla judicia in quæstu haberentur? Hinc rurfus & promista civitas Latio, & per hoc arma fociorum. Quid autem bella fervilia? unde nobis, nist abundantia familiarum? Unde gladtatorii adversus dominos fuos exercitus, nifi ad conciliandum plebis tavorem effula largitio, quum spectaculis indulger, supplicia quondam hostium, artem facit ? Jam ut speciosiora vitia tangamus, nonne ambitus honorum ab iiidem divitiis incitatus? Atqui inde Mariana, inde Syllana tempeltas. Aut magnincus apparatus conviviorum, & fumptuoia largitio, nónne ab opulentia, paritura mox egeltatem? Hæc Catilinam patriz suæ impegit. Denique illa ipsa principatas & dominandi cupido, unde, nifi ex nimiis opi

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bunes, Lands and Sublistance. unless by reason of the Scarcity, which they bad by their Luxury produced? Hence therefore proceeded the first and second Sedition of the Gracchi, and the third of Apuleius. From what Cause could the Equestrian Order, being divided from the Senate, domineer by Virtue of the Judiciary Laws, but from Avarice, that the Revenue of the State, and Tryals of Causes, should be made Matter of Gain? From hence again was it that the Privilege of the City was promised to the Latins, and by this Means were the Arms of our Allies provoked against us. And what shall we say as to the Wars of the Slaves? Whence came they upon us, but from the great Abundance of Slaves? Whence came those Armies of Gladiators against their Masters, but from thence, that whilft an extravagant Generosity indulges it felf in publick Shews to gain the Favour of the Common-People, it makes what formerly had been the Punishment of Enemies a Trade? Now to touch upon more specious Vices, was not the extravagant Defire of Honour occasioned by the same Riches? But thence came the Marian Storm, thence that of Or the Splendid Prepa-Sylla. rations for Entertainment, and an expensive Bounty, did they not come from Wealth that

bus venit : Atqui hæc Cafarem atque Pompeium furialibus in exitium reipublicæ facibus armavit. Hos igitur populi Romani omnes domeflices motus, separatos externis justisque bellis, ex ordine profequemur.

was soon like to produce Want? This brought Cataline upon his Country. Finally, that very Defire of being uppermost and domineering, whence came it but from excessive Riches? But this armed Cafar and Pompey with the Torches of the Furys for the Ruin of the Republick. Wherefore we shall in order relate all these Civil Broils of the Roman People apart from foreign

and just Wars.

C A P. XIII. Caufa Seditionum Trib. Potestas.

CEditionum omnium causas Tribunicia potestas excitavit: quæ specie quidem plebis tuendæ, cujus in auxilium comparata est, re autem dominationem fibi acquirens studium populi ac favorem, agrariis, frumentariis judiciariis legibus aucupabatur. Inerat omnibus ipecies æquitatis. Quid enim tam justum, quam recipere plebem jus fuum à patribus? ne populus gentium victor, orbifque possessor, extorris arisac focis ageret. Quid tam aquum, quam inopem populum vivere ex zrario suo? Quid ad jus libertatis zquandæ ma. gis efficax, quam ut fenatu regente provincias, ordinis equestris auctoritas

HE Tribunician Authority gave Occasion to all the Seditions, which under the Pretence indeed of protecting the Commons, for whose Assistance it was at first provided, but in reallity seeking Dominion for themselves, endeavoured to compass the Affection and Favour of the People by the Agrarian, Frumentarian, and judiciary Laws. There was in them all an Appearance of Equity: For what was so just, as that the common People should receive their Right from the Fathers of the Senate? That the People who had been Victorious over the Nations, and was Posesfor of the World, might not be banish'd from their own Altars and Fire sides? What was so equitable, as that the poor People should live out of their own Treasury? What was more effectual for producing the faltem

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faltem judiciorum regno Benefit of equal Liberty, than niceretur? Sed hee ipla that whilft the Senate governed

in perniciem redibant : the Provinces, the Authority of & misera respublica in the Equestrian Order should be exitium foum merces upbeld by a Judicial Power? erat. Nam & a fenatu But thefe very things turned to in equitem translata ju- the Ruin of the Publick a and dictorum potestas, vecti- the miserable Commonwealth galia, id est, imperii was a Reward for its own Depatrimonium, supprime- struction. For the Judiciary bat : & emptio frumen- Authority transerred from the ti, ipfos Reipublicæ ner- Senate upon the Equefrian Or. vos, exhaurichat grari- der, suppre sed the Revenue, the um. Reduct plebs in Patrimony of the Empire. And agros unde poterat fine the buying of Corn exhausted the possidentium eversione? Treasury, the very Nerves of the qui ipfi pars populi e- Cammonwealth. And how could rant, & tamen relictas the common People be put inte fibi a majoribus sedes, Possession of the Lands, withzetate, quan jure have- out the Ruin of those that alditario possidebant. ready possessed them, who themselves were a part of the Reople; and moreover possessed those Estates left them by their Ancestors, by Presemption, as it were by Hereditary Right ? zings zoup summing

CA P. XIV. Seditio Tiberii Gracchi.

forma, eloquentia facile Manciniana deditionis quia fponfor fæderis fucrat, contagium timens, & inde popularis : five zquo & bono ductus, quia depullam agris fuis plebem mileratus est, ne Populus, gentiam victor, orbifque possessor, extor, ris aris ac focis fuis exula-

PRimam certaminum Therius Gracebius lighted up the first Torch of Contenchus accendit, genere, tion, unquestionably the greatest Man in Rome, for Family, Perprinceps. Sed hic, five son, and Eloquence. But be subether fearing the Infection of the Surrendry of Mancinus, because he had been a Bondsman, for the Performance of the Treaty, and for that Reason a Favourer of the People; or induced by the Equity and Reasonableness of the thing, because he took Pity of the common People, forced

ret, quacunque mente, from their Lands, that the Peomoverat, cædes à foro Capitolium profugiffet,

rem ausus ingentem, post- ple that had been victorious o-quam rogationis dies a- ver the Nations, and Possessors derat, ingenti stipatus of the World, might not live in agmine Rostra conscen. Banisment from their Altars dit : nec deerat obvià or Fire-Sides; or with what manu tota inde nobilitas, Mind soever he did it, he at-& tribuni in partibus. tempted a very great thing. Af-Sed ubi intercedentem ter the Day for preferring the legibus fuis Cnæum Oc- Bill was come, he mounted the tavium videt Gracchus, Rostra, attended with a buge contra fas collegii, jus Train. Nor were the Nobility potestatis; injecta manu on the other side awanting with depulit Roftris: adeo- a confiderable Body to meet que presenti metu mor- bim. And the Tribunes too tis exterruit, or abdicare were on their Side. But when se magistratu cogeretur. Gracchus saw Cneus Octavius Sic triumvir creatus di- interposing to prevent the pasvidendis agris. Quum fing of his Laws, laying Hands ad perpetranda coepta upon him, contrary to the Pridie comitiorum proro viledge of the Body of Tribunes, gari fibi vellet imperi- and the Right of that Office, he um, obvid nobilium ma- drove him from the Rostra, and nu, eorumque quos agris fo terrified him with the present Apprehensions of Death, that coepit. Inde quum in be was obliged to quit his Office. Upon which he was made plebemque ad defensio- one of the three Commissioners nem falutis suz, manu for dividing the Lands. And caput tangens, hortare when upon the Day of his Eletur, præbuit speciem Etion, he desired to have his Auregnum fibi & diadema thority continued to him to fi poscentis: atque ita duce mish his Undertakings, a Body Scipione Nasica, concita- of the Nobility, and those whom to in arma populo, quali be had turn'd out of their Lands, jure oppressus est. por opposing him, the Slaughter ter begun at the Forum. After that flying to the Capitol, and exhorting the People to the Defence of his Life, touching at the same time his Head with his Hand, he gave Occasion to imagine be defined for himself the Sovereignty, and a Diadem. And so the People being raised to Arms, under

the Leading of Scipio Nasica, he was taken off, as it were by Right:

C A P. XV. Seditio Caii Gracchi.

Tatim & mortis, & legum fratris fui vindex non minore impetu incaluit Caius Gracchus: qui cum pari tumultu atque terrore plebem in avitos agros arcesteret; & recentem Attali hære. ditatem in alimenta populo polliceretur; jám. que nimius, & potens altero tribunatuo fecunda plebe volitaret: obrogare auto legibus fuis Minucio tribuno, fretus comitum manu, fatale familiæ fuæ Capitolium invasit. Inde proximorum cæde pulsus, quum fe in Aventinum recepiffet, inde quoque obvia ienatūs manu, ab Opimio confule oppresfus est. Insultatum quoque mortis reliquiis : & illud facrofanctum caput Tribuni plebis percufforibus auro peníatum est.

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Immediately C. Gracchus exerted himself with no less Mettle as the Avenger of his Brother's Death, and the Maintainer of his Laws, who endeavouring to settle the common People in the Possession of the Lands beinging to their Ancestors, with the like Bustle and Terrour, and promising the People the late Inheritance of Attalus for their Support; and being now over great and powerful by Virtue of a second Tribuneship, flying about the Town with the Commonalty all on his Side, upon Minucius the Tribune's venturing to oppose his Laws, supported by a good Body of Attendants, he seized upon the Capitol, that had been fatal to his Family. But being forced from thence by the Slaughter of those about him, and withdrawing himself to the Aventine Mount: A Body of the Senate meeting him too from that Quarter, he was sain by Opimius the Conful. Great In-

fult was made too upon his Relicks, and that sacred Head of a Tribune of the Commons was paid for to his Assassin Gold.

CAP. XVI. Seditio Appuleiana.

NIhilominus Appuleius Saturninus Gracchanas afferere leges non

N Evertheless Appleius Saturninus did not desist from maintaining the Laws of the T-2 desti-

destitit Tantum animorum viro Marius dabat : qui nobilitati semper inimicus, confulatu tuo praterea confifus, occifo palam comitiis Annio competitore Tribunatos, fubrogare conatus est in ejus locum Caium Gracchum, hominem finè tribu, finè nomine fed fubdito titulo, in familiam ipfe fe adoptabat. Quum tot, tantifque ludibriis exultaret chorum legibus ita vehementer incubuit, ut Sehatum quoque cogeret in verba jurare ; quum abnuentibus aqua & igni interdicturum se minaretur. Unus tamen extitit, qui mallet exilium-Igitur post Metelli fugam omni nobilirate perculsa, quum jam tertium annum dominaretur, ed vefanize progressus est, ut confeiaria quoque comiria nova cæde rurbaret. Quippe ut fatellitem furoris fui Glauciam, confulem faceret. Caium Memmium competito rem interfici justit : & in eo tumultu regem fatellibus fuis se appellatum, lætus accepit. Tum veró jam confpiratione Senatus, ipio quoque jam

Gracchi So much Resolution did Marius give the Man; who being always an Enemy to the Nobility, and besides considing in his Confulbit, baving openly fain at the Etection Annius bis Competitor for the Tribuneship, he endeavoured to put in his Room one Caius Gracchus, a Man without Tribe, and without Name, but by a false Title he adopted himself into the Family of the Gracchi. Whilft he triumphed with Impunity in fo many, and such outragious Inimpune, rogandis Grac- Jules, amongst other things, he applied himself so vehemently to have the Laws of the Gracchi passed, that he obliged the Senate to Swear an Oath of his for the purpose, threatning such as refused noith Banisment. Tet there was one who chose Bunishment rather than to Iwear. Wherefore all the Nobility being fadly terrified after the Banishment of Metellus, when he was now domineering in his third Year, he proceeded to that Height of Madness, that he difour bed the Confutar Bleetion too with a new Murther. For to make Glaucias, a Maintainer of his Madness, Consul, be ordered his Competitor Caius Memmius to be flain; and in the midst of that Hurry, with Joy heard himself called King by his Asliftants. But then, upon a Confederacy of the Senate against him, the Conful too Marius himself, because he could not

ri non poterat, adverso; directæ in foro acies: expulsus inde, Capitolium invafit. Sed quum abruptis fiftulis obfideretur, Senatuique per legatos pænitentiæ fidem faceret, ab arce digreffus, com ducibus tactionis receptus in curiam eff. Ibi eum tacta irruptione populus fustibus faxisque coopertum in ipsa quoque morte laceravit.

Mario confule, quia tue- protect him, being against him, their Porces on each fide were drawn up in the Forum, and being driven from thence, be feiz'd upon the Capitol. But the Water-Pipes being cut, and he besieged, and by Deputies begetting in the Senate a Belief of his Repentance for what he had done, he came down from the Castle, with the Leaders of his Faction, and was received into the Senate-House. And there the People making an Irruption, covered him with Sticks and Stones, and in the Article of Death tore him a pieces.

C A P. XVII. Drusiana Seditio.

POffremo Livius Drufus, non tribunatûs modò viribus, fed ipfius etiam Senatûs auctoritate, totiusque Italiæ confenfu, easdem leges afferere conatus, dum aliud captat ex alio, tantum conflavit incendium, ut ne prima illius flamma posset sustineri; & subitâ morte correptus, hæreditarium in posteros suos bellum propagaret. Judiciaria lege Gracchi diviferant populum Romanum, & bicipitem ex una fecerant civitatem: Equites Romani, tanta potestate subnixi, ut qui fata fortunásque principum haberent in manu,

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AT last Livius Drusus, endeavouring to maintain the same Laws, not only with the Strength of the Tribunehip, but the Authority of the Senate themselves, and the Consent of all Italy; whilf he aims at one thing after another, he raised such a mighty Combustion, that the first Flash of it could not be supported, and be being taken off by a sudden Death, propagated an Hereditary War to Posterity. The Gracchi had divided the Roman Feople by the Judiciary Law, and out of one had made a City with two Heads. The Roman Knights being Supported by so great a Power, as who had the Fate and Fortunes of the great Men in their

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nterceptis vectigalibus, peculabantur suo jure rempublicam: Senatus exilio Metelli, damnatione Rutilii debilitatus, omne decus majestatis amiserat. In hôc statu rerum pares opibus, animis, dignitate, (unde & nata Livio Drufo æmulatio accesserat) equitem Servilius Capio, Senatum Livius Drusus afferere. Signa, & aquilæ, & vexilla aderant : cæterum sic urbe in una, quafi in binis castris, diffidebatur. Prior Capio in senatum impetu facto, reos ambitûs Scaurum & Philippum, principes nobilitatis elegit. His motibus ut refisteret Drusus, plebem ad fe Gracchanis legibus, eisdem socios ad spem civitaris erex-Extat vox iplius, Nibil se ad largitionem ulli reliquisse, nisi si quis aut cœnum dividere vellet, aut cœlum. Aderat promulgandi dies ; quum fubito tanta vis hominum undique apparuit, ut hostium adventu obsessa civitas videretur. Aulus tamen obrogare de legibus conful Philippus; fed apprehenium faucibus viator non ante dimisit, quam languis in

Hands, by intercepting the publick Revenue, robbed the State at their Pleasure. The Senate, weakened by the Banishment of Metellus, and the Condemnation of Rutilius, had lost all the Glory of their Majesty. In this Posture of Affairs, Servilius Capio, and Livius Drusus, equal in Estate, Spirit and Dignity (from whence too an Emulation was raised in Livius Drusus) begun to affert, the former the Cause of the Equestrian Order, and the latter that of the Senate. Standards, Eagles and Banners attended them; and the Difference was as high in one City, as if it had been in two Camps. First of all Capio, making an Attack upon the Senate, singled out the principal of the Nobility, Scaurus and Philip for a legal Prosecution, upon Account of undue Proceedings in Elections. Drusus, to oppose these Commotions, invited the People to him by promoting the Laws of the Gracchi, and by the same drew in our Allies to the Expectations of the Freedom of the City. There is a Saying of his upon Record, 'That he had left nothing to any one to give a way, unless any one bad a ' Mind to divide either the Dirt. or the Heavens amongst the People.' The Day for preferring the Bills was come, PIO

juffæque leges : fed predesierunt.

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ora & oculos redunda- when on a sudden, such a vast ret. Sic per vim lata, Number of Men from all Parts appeared, that the City feem'd tium rogationic statim to be besieged by the Coming of focii flagitavere, quum Enemies. Tet the Conful Phiinterim imparem Dru- lip ventured to oppose the pasfum, ægrumque rerum fing of the Bills; but a Sertemere motarum, ma- jeant seizing him by the Jaws, tura, ut in tali discri- did not let bim go, before the mine, more abstulit. Blood sprung into his Mouth Nec ideo minus focii and Eyes; so the Bills were promissa Drusi à populo put up, and passed by Force. Romano reposcere armis But the Allies immediately demanded the Price of their pas-

fing them, whilst in the mean time, Death, very seasonable in such a Danger, took off Drusus, unequal to the Work, and sick of the Projects he had so rashly entered upon. Nor did therefore the Allies defift from demanding by Force of Arms the Promises of Drusus from the Roman People,

C A P. XVIII. Bellum Sociale.

COciale bellum vocetur D licet; ut extenuemus invidiam: si verum tavile bellum fuit. Quippe quum populus Romanus Etruscos, Latinos, Sabinóque miscuerit, & unum ex omnibus fanguinem

THO' it be called the War of the Allies, to extenuate the Odium of it, yet if we will men volumus, illud ci- ipeak the Truth, it was a Civil War. Since the Roman People mixed the Etruscans, Latins and Sabines together, and derive one Blood from them all, it made up a Body of those ducat; corpus fecit ex several Members, and is one membris, et ex omnibus People composed of them all. unus est. Nec minore Nor did the Allies rebel with flagitio focii intrà Ita- less Scandal within Italy, than liam, quam intra urbem the Citizens did within the cives rebellabant. Itaque City. Wherefore the Allies inquum jus civitatis, quam sisting very justly upon the viribus auxerant, socii Freedom of the City, which justissime postularent, ad they had much improved by quam spem eos cupidine their Strength, to which Hopes

dominationis Drusus erexerat ; poliquam ille domestico scelere oppresfus eft. cadem tax, que illum cremavit, focios in arma & oppugnationem Urbis accendit. Quid hac clade triffius? quid calamitonus? quum omne Latium, arque Picemm, Etruria omnis, atque Campania, poliremo Italia contra matrem ac parentem fuem Urbem confurgerent : quum omne robur fortisimorum fidelissimorumque sociotum sub luis quosque fignis haberest municipalia illa prodigia: Popedius Marfos, & Latinos Afranius ; Umbros todus senatus, & confules : Samnium Lucaniámque Telefinus : quum regum & gentium arhiter populus ipium le regere non posses, ut victrix Asia entopseque à Corfinio Roma pereretur. Primum fuit belli in Albano monte confilium, ut Hus Cofar & Marrius Philippus comules, inter

Drusus bad raised them from a Defire of domineering after be was taken off by the Wickedness of his Fellow-Citimens. the same Firebrand that burns bim, inflamed the Allies to Arms, and the attacking of the City. What was more dismal than this miserable Case? What more calamitous? When all Latium and Picene, all Erruria and Campania, in fine all Italy, rose up in Arms against their Mother City and Parent. When those Municipal Prodigies had every one under their Standards all the Strength of the most brave and faithful Allies, i. e. Popedius the Marsians; and Afranius the Latins all the Senate and Confuls the Umbrians; Telefinus Sammum and Lucania, that whilf the People that was the Ruler over Kings and Nations, could not govern itfelf. Rome the Conqueres of Asia and Europe was invaded from Confinishms. The first Contrivance of the War was in the Alban Mountain, so that Julius Cefar and Maroius Philippus festo die Latinarum Ju- were to have been a sassinated upon the Festival of the Latin Peria awide the Holy Things facra & aras immolaten- and Altars. When this willattue. Postquam id nefas, nous Defign was prevented by proditione discussion est, a Discovery, all the Fury broke Asculo furon omnis esu- out from Asculum, the Depupit, in iped quidem lu- ties that were then come from dorum frequencia truci- the Town, being flain at the datis,

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datis, qui tum aderant ab Urbe, legatis. Hoc fuit impii belli facramentum. Inde jam pafim ab omni parte Italiz, duce & auctore belli difcurlante Popedio, diversa per populos & urbes figna cecinere. Nec Annibalis, nec Pyrrhi fuir tanta vaffario. Ecce Ocriculum, ecce Grumentum, ecce Fefulz, ecce Carleoli ; Reate, Nuetria, & Picentia; cædibus, ferro, & igne va-Fulæ Hantur. Rutilit fulz Capionis copia, Nam iple Julius Cafar exercitu amisso, quum în Urbem cruentus referremiserabili functe tur, mediam etlam Urbem perviam fecit. Sed populi Romani magna fortung, & Temper in malis major, totis denuo viribus infurrexit : aggressique finguli populos; Caro discutit Etrofcos; Gabinius Marfos; Carbo Lucanos ; Sylla Sathnites. Strabo ver-Pompeius, omnia flam mis ferréque populatus, non prids finem cadium ficit, quam Afculi evercituum, confulum, direptarámque urbium diis litaretur. Cities that had been plundered.

Midst of the Company arrending at the publick Games. This was a Sort of Military Engagement by Oath to this impious War. Nowafter this, various Signals for War were given thro leveral Nations and Cities from every Quarter of 1taly, whilft Popedius the Conductor and Cause of the War ran up and down. Nerther the Defolation made by Annidal, nor that of Pyrrbus was fo great. Now Obriculum, now Grumentum, Now Faftehe, now Carfeoli, Reate, Nace ria and Picentra are walted by Slaughter, Fire and Sword. Rutilius's Forces were routed, Capio's were routed. For Juhins Calar having lost his Army, and being brought back into the City all bloody, made his Way through the Midst of the City with a miserable Fu-neral. But the great Fortune of the Roman People, and what was always greater to Diftress, rose up again with a its Might. And several singly fell upon the following Nations Caro difperses the Etrucans; Gabinius the Marsians; Carbo the Lucanians; Sylia the Samnites. But Strabe Pompelus, laying all wast with Fire and Sword, made no End of Raughtering, before he had made an Astonement to the Ghosts of So many Armies and Confuls, and to the Gods of the CAP.

C A P. XIX. Bellum Servile.

TTcunque, etfi cum fociis, (nefas !) cum liberis tamen, & ingenuis dimicatum eft. Quis zquo animo ferat in principe gentium populo bella fervorum? Primum Service bellum inter iniria Urbis, Herdonio Sabino duce, in ipsa Urbe tentatum est : quum occupata tribuniciis seditionibus civitate, Capitolium obsessum est, & confule captum. Sed hic tumaltus magis fuit quam bellum Mox imperio per diversa terrarum occupato, quis crederet Siciliam multo cruentins fervili, quam Punico bello esse vastatam? Terra frugum ferax, & quodammodo fuburbana-provincia, latifundiis civium Romanorum tenebatur. His ad cultum agri; frequentia ergastula, cate natique cultores, materiam bello præbuere. Syrus quidam nomine Eunus (magnitudo cladium facit, ut meminerimus) tanatico furore fimulato, dum Syriæ dez comas jactat, ad libertatem & arma fervos, quafi numinum imperio conci-

However, tho we did engage with our Allies (wicked enough!) that was with free Men, and Men free born. Who can with Patience bear with the Wars of Slaves against a People that was the Head of all Nations. The first War with Slaves was about the beginning of the City, in the City it self. Herdonius Sabinus being their Leader: when the City being engaged in the tribunician Seditions, the Capital was befieged, and taken by the Conful. But this was a Tumult rather than 4 War. Afterwards, when the Government was engaged in different Parts of the World, who would believe that Sicily was much more bloodily wasted in this War with the Slaves, than in that with the Carthaginians? This Country fruitful in Gorn, and in a Manner, a Juburbian Province, was taken up by the large Estates on it of several Roman Gentlemen. Here the many Companies of Slaves, kept for the tilling of the Ground, and fettered Husbandmen, furnished Matter for a War. A certain Syrian, by Name Eunus, (the greatness of our Overthrows from him makes us remember him) pretending a disturbance of Mind from a divine Inspiratitast bay an tavit ;

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tavit; ídque ut divinitus fieri probaret, in ore ab. dità nuce, quam sulphure & igne flipaverat, leniter inspirans, flammam inter verba funde-Hoc miraculum primum duo millia ex obviis; mox jure belli refractis ergastulis, sexaginta amplius millium fecit exercitum : regilique, nequid malis deeffet, decoratus infignibus, castella, oppida, vicos, miferabili direptione vastavit. Quin (illud quoque ultimum belli dedecus) capta funt castra Prætorum; nec nominare iplos pudebit, castra Manilii, Lentali, Pisonis, Hypsæi. 1taque qui per fugitivarios distrahi debuissent prætorios duces, profugos prœlio, ipfi fequebantur. Tandem Perpernâ Imperatore supplicium de eis sumptum ett. Hic enim victos, & apud Ennam novissime obsessos, quum fame quafi pestilentia confumpfiffet, reliquias latronum compedibus & catenis religavit, crucibulque punivit : fuítque de fervis ovatione contentus, ne dignitatem triumphi servili inscriptione violaret.

on; whilft he tosses his Hair in Honour of the Syrian Goddess, he raised the Slaves to affume their Liberty, and take up Arms, as it were by Order of the Gods; and that he might prove this to be done by divine Direction, biding a Nut in his Mouth, which he had crammed with Brimstone and Fire, and breathing gently upon it, he poured out Flame amidst his Words. This Mira-cle at first drew together two thousand of such as came in his Way; and soon after breaking open the Work-Houses by right of War, he made up an Army of above fixty thousand Men, and being adorn'd with the Badges of Royal Dignity, that nothing might be wanting to compleat the Misery of the Country, he laid waste with a miserable Ravage, Castles, Cr ties, and Country-Towns. Nay that happened too, (the utmost Difgrace that can be received in War) The Camps of some Pretors were taken; nor shall I be assumed to name them, the Camps of Manilius, Lentulus, Piso, and Hypseus. And so they who ought to have been fetched home again by Pursi-vants, did themselves pursue Præsorian Generals stying from Battle. At last when Perperna was General of the Romans, Vengoance was taken of them! For he having consumed them by Famine as it

were a Pestilence, first deseated in Bartle, and at last besteged

et Anne; he bound the remainder of the Rogues with Fetters and Chains, and punished them with Crosses; and was content with the leffer Triumph over these Slaves, that he might not fully the Dignity of the great Triumph with

the Name of Slaves.

relpiraverat Vixdum insula, quum statim à fervis, & a Syro reditur ad Cilicem. Athenio pafter, interfecto domino, familiam ergastulo liberatam fub fignis ordinat. Iple veste purpurea, argenteóque baculo, & regium in morem fronte redimità, non minotem, quam ille fapaticus prior, conflat exercitum : acridique multo. quafi & illum vindicaret, castella, oppida diripions, in dominos, in lervos inteftids, quafr in transfugas, læviebat. Ab hos quoque Pratorii exercitus casa; capta Servilii castra, capta Luculli. Sed Aquilius Perpernæ ulus exemplo, 'interchilum holtem comad extrema meatibus compulit : communitalque copias armis, fame facile delevit: dedidit sentque se, nisi suppliciorum metu voluntariam mortem 7 prætulifient. Ac ne de duce quidem supplicium exigi potuit, quamvis in manus venerit. quippe dum circa ceprehendendum eum.

The Island had scarce taken Breath, when immediately they were got from Slaves, and a Syrian, to a Colician. Athenio, a Shepher d. baving Bain bis Mafter, marshals under standards the Slaves belonging him being released from the Work-House. He arraied in a Scarlet Robe, and with a Silver Baton, and his Forehead crowned after the Manner of Kings, raised no less an Army than the former Pretender to Inspiration; and with neuch more Fury, as if he would revenge him, plundering Towns, Castles, and Cities; be poured out his Rage upon the Masters, out more keenly upon the Slaves as upon Deferiers, Some Pretorian Armies were cut off by him too, Servilius's Camptaken, and Lucullus's taken. But Aquilius following the Example of Perperna, reduced the Bremy being cut off from all Provisions to Extremities, and ally deproyed, by Famine, their Forces, which were sufficiently exured by Arms. And they would have surrendered themselves, but that for fear of Punishment, they preserved a voluntary Death. And Punishment of their Commander could not be had, although he came into the Hands of the

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multitudo contendit, inter Romans; j rixantium manus præda were contenlacerata est. him, the pieces in the Hands of the Janglers.

Romans; for while the Soldiers were contending about feizing him, the Prize was torn a ge Janglers.

C A P. XX. Bellum Spartacium.

H Nimvero fervilium dedecus dedecus foras, nam & ipsi perfortunam in omnia obnoxii, tamen quafi fecundum hominum genus funt; & in hona libertatis nostræ adoptantur. Bellum Spartaco duce concitatum, quo nomine appelnofcio ; quippe quum servi militaverint, gladiatores imperaverint: illi infimæ fortis homines: hi pestima auxere ladibrio çalamitatem. Spartacus, Crixus, Oenomaus, effracto Lentuli ludo, cum triginta haud amplius ejuidem fortunæ viris cruperunt Capua; servisque ad vexillum vocatis, quim Statim decem amplius millia coiffent hominum, non modò effugiffe contenti, jam vindicare volebant. Prima velut harena viris mons Vefuvius placuit. quum obfiderentur Clodio Glabro, per fauces cavi montis vitigineis delapsi vinculis, ad imas

OU may however bear with the Diffrace of an Attack from staves, for the they be by their Circumstances obnowious to every thing, yet they are as it were, a second Sort of Men, and are adopted into the Advantages of our Liberty. I know not by what Name 1 sould call the War raised with Spartacus for its Conductor fince Slaves served as Soldiers, and Gladiators commanded; those Men of the lowest Condition, and thefe of the work, encreased the Missortune of the Romans by the ridiculousness of it. Spartacus, Crixus, and Ocnomaus, breaking Lentulus's School, fallied out from Capus with thirty. Men of the fame Circumstances, and no more; and inviting Slaves to their Colours, after above ten thousand Min had presently drawn together, not content to bave estaped only, they resolved to be revenged. The first Theatre for Action, as I may fay, that pleased these Men, was Mount Ve-Juvius: There while they were besteged by Claudius Glaber, Sipping down through the Enterance of a bollow Mountain

e pus descendere radices : & exitu invio, nihil tale opinantis ducis fubito impetu castra rapuere. inde alia castra. Deinceps Coram, totámque pervagantur Campaniam. Nec villarum atque vicorum valtatione contenti, Nolam atque Nuceriam, Thurios atque Metapontum terribili ftrage populantur. Affluentibus in diem copiis, quum jam effet justus exercitus; è viminibus, pecudumque tegumentis inconditos fibi clypeos: è ferro ergastulorum recocto, gladios ac tela fecerunt. Ac ne quod decus julto deedet exercitui, domitis obviis gregibus paratur equitatus; captáque de prætoribus infignia & fasces ad ducem detulere. Nec abnuit ille destipendiario Thrace miles, de milite defertor, indè latro, deinde in honore virium gladia. tor qui defunctorum quo. que prelio ducum funera imperatoriis celebravit exequiis, captivolque circa rogum justit armis depugnare : quafi planè expiaturus omne præteritum dedecus, fi de gladiatore munerator fuiffet. Inde jam confulares quo-

with Bands made of Vine-Branches, they got to the very bottom thereof, and carried by Virtue of this Sally out, impracticable to all Appearance, by a fudden Attack, the Camp of the Roman General expecting no such Thing: After that another Camp. And then they strole through Cora and all; Campania. And not content; with the wasting of Country Seats and Towns, they ravage: with a terrible Destruction, Nola and Nuceria, Thurii and Metapontum. Troops flocking in to them every Day, when now they were a compleat Army, they made for themselves, of the Twigs of Trees, and Beast's Hides, a misbapen Kind of Shields; and of the Iron belonging to the Work-Houses melted down, Swords and other Weapons. And that no proper Ornament migh be wanting to this compleat Army, breaking all the Companies of young Horses they met with, Horse is provided; and they brought to their General other Badges of Dignity and the Fasces taken from Pretors. Nor did he re-fuse them, tho' he was but a Roman Soldier of a stipendiary Thracian, of a Soldier a Runaway, after that a Robber, and then for the Honour of his Strength a Gladiator; who. celebrated too the Funerals of his own General Officers that que

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que aggreffus, in Apennino Lentuli exercitum percecidit : apud Mutinam Caii Cassii castra delevit. Quibus elatus victoriis, de invadenda urbe Romana (quod fatis est turpitudini nostræ) deliberavit. Tandem etiam, totis imperii viribus contra mirmillonem consurgitur : pudorémque Romanum Licinius Crafsus afferuit: à quo pulsi fugatique (pudet dicere) hostes, in extrema Italia refugerunt. Ibi circa Bruttium angulum clufic quum fugam in Siciliam pararent, neque navigia suppeterent, ratésque ex cratibus, & dolia connexa virgultis in rapidissimo freto frustra experirentur; tandem eruptione facta, dignam viris obiere mortem: & quod fub gladiatore duce oportuit, fine missione pugnatum est. agmine fortiflime dimi-

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died in Battle, with the Obsequies used for Commanders, and obliged the Prisoners to fight with Arms about the Piles, just as if he should wipe off all pess d Diffraces, if of a Gladiator he became an Exhibiter of publick Entertainments of that Kind. After that falling now woon Consular Gentlemen too, be made terrible Execution upon Lentulus's Army in the Apennine; and destroyed the Camp of Caius Cassius at Modena. With which Victories being elsvated, be deliberated about Attacking the City Rome, (which is enough for our Shame) At last the Romans rife with all the Power of their Empire against this Mirmillo. And Lisinius Crassus avenged the Shame of Rome; by subom the Enemies being beaten and put to flight, (I am assamed to call them Enemies) fled into the extreme Parts of Italy. There being sout up in a Corner of Brutium, whilf they were Spartacus ipse in primo preparing for Flight into Sicily, having no Ships, and cans, quali imperator oc- trying in vain, Flote-Boats cifus est. made of Wicker-Work and Casks linked together with Twigs of

Trees, in that most rapid narrow Sea; at last, making a Sally, they died a Death worthy of Men, and what ought to have been done under a Leader that was a Gladiator, they fought without Release. Spartacus himself fighting in the Front, like a General, was flain.

district Bathe, with the One-

GAP. XXI. Bellum civile Marianum.

in Profesting to pale TIO G decrat unum poadi Romani malis, jum ut ipfe intra fo par-icidialo bellum domi deingeret ; & in urba media ac foro, quali harena, cives cum civibus fais, gladiatorio more concurrerent. Equiere animo utcunque ferrem, a plebeii duces r aut fi nobiles, mali faltero, du. catum sceleri præbuislent auum verò, prò facinus f qui viri ! qui imperatores! decora & ornementa faculi fui Marius & Sylla, peffimo facinori fuun eriam dignitatem præbuerunt. Tribus, ut sic dixerim, Aderibus agitatum est: primo & levi, & medico, tumultu magle quain belle, intra iplos armorum duces sufficie sevicià: mon atrocius. & cruenrius, per totius viscera fenatus graffante victoria : ultimum non civicam modo fed hoftilem quoque rabiem supergreffum est; quum armorum furor totius Italiæ viribus niteretur, eousque odiis sævientibus, donec deeffent, qui occiderentur. Initium &

THIS one Thing was wanting to complear the Mis-Jerune's of the Roman People, that now they boald enter upon 4 Parricidial War amongst themselves, and Citizens Ibould engage with their fellow Citisens, after the Manner of Gladiators, in the middle of the City and the Forum, as it were a Theatre. I hould bowever bear it with a more patient Mind, if Plebeian Generals, or if noble ones, bowever forry ones, had lent their Conduct for the carrying on of this Villany. But when, O borrid! what Men! what Generals! the Graces and the Ornaments of their Age, Marius and Sylla applyed their Dig mity for the perpetrating of this worst of Wickedness! It was raised by three Constellations, as I may say the Cruelty being confined amongs the Commanders in this War, in the first slight and inconfiderable Tumult rather than a War; the Victory afterwards spreading more cruelly and more bloodily through the Bowels of the whole Senate: The last Stroke exceeded not only the Fury of Fellow-Citizens, but of Enemies too, when the Madness of the War was supported by the Strength of all Italy; their Rancour raging so far, till Men were wanting caula

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causa belli, inexplebilis honorum Marii fames, dum decretam Syllæ provinciam Sulpicia lege lol-Sed impariens licitat. injuriæ flatim Sylla legiones circumegit; dilatóque Mithridate, Esqui-lina, Collinaque portá geminum agmen Urbi infudit. Unde quum con' fulto Sulpicius & Albinovanus objecissent catervas, sudésque & laxa undique à mœnibus ac tela acerentur; iple quoque aculatus incendio viam fecit, arcemque Capitolii, quæ Pænos guoque, Gailos etiam Senones eyaserat, quasi captivam Tum ex victor injedit. confulto lenatus adverlariis hostibus judicatis, in prælentem tribunum aliofque diverfæ factionis, jure szvitum est. Marium fervilis fuga exemit immo fortuna alteri bello refervavit. Cornelio Cinna, Cnæo Octavio confulibus, male obrutum refurrexit incendium: & quidem ab iplorum difcordia, quum de revocandis, quos fenarus hoftes Judicaverat, ad populum referretur. Cincta quidem gladits concione, fed vincentibus quibus pax & quies potior, pro-

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to be kill'd. The Beginning and Occasion of the War was Marius's insatiable Apr after Honour, whilf be endea-vours to produce the Provence ordered for Sylla by the Sutpician Law. But Sylla not able to endure the injury, the mediately wheeled about bis Legions, and putting of Mithridates, powed in two Bodies of Troops into the City, by the Esquiline and Colline Gate, In which Quarter, when Sulpicius and Albinovanus three their Troops in his Way, and Stakes and Stones and other Weapons were discharged up him from all Hands from the Walls, be made bis Way likewife by Fire, and carrying his Point possessed himself of the Castle of the Capitol, which had escaped the Carthaginians and the G li Senones too. Then bis Adven faries being declared Enemies by a Vote of the Senate, great & verity was by Law executed upon the Tribune there project. and others of the opposite Faction Flight fit only for a Slave delivered Marius, nay, Fortung reserved him for another War. When Cornelius Sylla and Chieus Octavius were Confuls, the Fire that had been but badly smor thered, broke out again, and indeed from a Difference between themselves, upon a Bill being preferred to the People for the recalling of those whom the fugus

ingus patria fua Cinna confugit ad partes. Redit ab Africa Marius, clade major: fignidem carcer, catenz, fuga, exilium, horrificaverant dig-nitatem. Iraque ad nomen tanti viti late concurritur: servitia (pro petas!) & ergastula arntur : & facile invenit exercitum miler imperator. Itaque vi pagiam repoleens, unde vi uerat expulsus, poterat videri jure agere, nifi caufam fuam lævitia cor-cumperer. Sed quum diis hominibusque inse-Ausrediret, fatim primo impetu cliens & alumna this Offia, nefanda ge diripitur ; mox in urbem quadruplici agmine intramer. Divisere copias Cinna, Marius, Carbo, Sertorius, Hic postquam manus omnis Octavii depulla Janiculo eft; flatim ad principum czdem figno dato, aliquanto levius, quem aut in Punica, aut in Cimbrica urbe, sævitur. Odavii consulis caput pro Rodris exponitur; Antonii confularis in Marii ipfius menfis. Cæfares a Fimbria in penatibus domorum fuarum trucidantur . Craffi pater & filius

Senate had declared Enemies. The Affembly being indeed provided with Swords, but yet those prevailing, with whom Peace and Quiet was preferable to the contrary; Cinna was banish'd his Country, and fled to the Party abroad. Marrus returns from Africa the Greater for his Defeat. For a Prison, Chains, Flight and Banishment, bad render d bis Dignity dreadful. Wherefore there was a mighty Concourse of the People came to him upon Account of the Name of so great a Man. Slaves (O abominable!) and Servants are armed, and the calamitous General eafily found an Army. Wherefore demanding his Restoration to his Country by Violence, from whence he had been expelled by Violence, be might have seemed to all in a fair Way, bad be not spoiled his Cause by his Cryelty. But as he returned incensed against Gods and Men. immediately upon the very first Attempt, Offia the Client and Foster-Child of the City, is revaged with milerable Havock. After that they enter the City in four Bodies: Cinna, Marius, Carbo and Sertorius divided the Troops amongst them. Here after the whole Body of Octavius was driven from the Janicatum, the Signal being immediately given, for the Slaughter of all the leading Men, some

juvenis, & Carbo confu-

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in mutuo alter alterius thing more of Cruelty is pracafpectu: Bæbium atque ticed, than ever had been either Numitorium per medium in a Carthaginian or a Cimforum unci traxere carni- brick City. The Head of Octaficum: Carulus se ignie vius the Consul is exposed upon haustu ludibrio hostium the Rostra, and that of Antoexemit: Merula flamen nius a confular Gentleman upon Dialis in Capitolio Jovis the Tables of Marius himself ; ipfius oculos venarum the Cesars are sain in their own cruore respersit: Ancha- Houses by Fimbria; the Crassus's rius ipso vidente Mario Father & Son in one another's confosius est, quia fata. Sight; the Hooks of the Exelem illam scilicet manum cutioners dragged Bebius and non porrexerat salutanti. Numitorius through the middle Hæc tot senatus funera of the Forum. Catulus deliver'd intra calendas & idus Ja- bimself from the mockery of the nuarii mensis, septima Bnemy by the swallowing of illa Marii purpura dedit. Fire. Merula the Priest of Quid fururum fuit, fi an- Jupiter, in the Capitol Sprinknum consulatus imples. led the Eyes of Jupiter himself fet? Scipione Norba- with the Blood of his Veins. noque consulibus, ter- Ancharius was stabled, whilf tius ille turbo civilis infa- Marius bimself looked on, beniz toto furore detonuit : cause sor sooth be had not beld quippe quum hine octo out that fatal Hand to him legiones, et quingentæ upon saluting bim , these sevecohortes starent in armis, ral Murthers of the Senators inde ab Asia cum vic- did that seventh Confulship of tore exercitu Sylla pro- Marius produce, between the peraret. Et sane quum Calends and the Ides of Janua; tam ferus in Syllanos Ma- ry. What would have been, if rius fuiffet , quanta fie be bad finished the Tear of bis vitia opus erat, ut Sylla Consultip? when Scipio and de Mario vindicaretur? Norbanus were Confuls, that Primum apud Capuam third Storm of Civil Madness fub amne Vulturno fig- thundred down with all its na concurrent : & flatim Fury : For on one Side were Norbani fusus exercitus; eight Legions, and fifty Battali statim omnes Scipionis lions in Arms; on the other copiæ, oftentata spe pacis Sylla was hastening with his oppresse. Tum Marius victorious Army from Afia. juvenis

lepelitur. tum duces, atrocide Pyrtho & Annibale Campaniam Etruriámque populantur : & fub specie partium fe vindicant. Apud Sacriportum, Collinamque portam debellarze omnes hostium copiæ. Ibi Marius, hic Telefinus oppreffi. Nec idem tamen cædium, qui belli finis fuit. Stricti enim in pace gladii: a nimadverfumque in eos, qui se sponte dediderant. Minus est, quod apud Sacriportum, & apud Collinam portam feptuaginta amplius millia Sylla concidit; bellum edisorum inermium civicomputare, quos in Ue-

les, quali desperata victo- And indeed since Marius bad ria; ne inulti perirent been so cruel against Sylla's Parin antecessium sanguine ty, what Cruelty was there Oc-Tenatus fibi parentabant: cafion for, that Sylla might be obsessaque curia, sic de revenged of Marius. The Stansenatu quafi de carcere, dards mett first at Capua, hard qui jugularentur, educti. by the River Vulturnus, and Ould funerum in foro, in immediately Norbanus's Army tirco, in patentibus tem- was routed; immediately too plis ? Nam Quinctus all the Forces of Scipio, by giving Mucius Scavola pontifex them Hopes of Peace, were tu-Vestales amplexus aras, ken. Then young Marius and tantum non eodem igne Carbo the Confuls, as if the Lamponius Victory was desperate, that atque Telefinus Samni- they might not fall unrevenged, made an Attonement to their selves beforehand by the Blood of the Senate, and having besieged the House, several were drawn out of the Senate, as out of a Jail, to be saughtered. What dead Bodies were there in the Forum, in the Circus, and in the open Temples? For the High Priest Quintus Mucius Scavola embracing the Vestal Altars, is well nigh buried in the same Fire. Lamponius and Telesinus, Generals of the Samnites, wast Campania and Etruria more cruelly than Pyrrhus and Annibal, and revenge themselves under Pretence of Panty. All the Enemies Forces were overthrown at Sacriportum and rat. Quatuor millia de- the Colline Gare. There Marius, here Telefinus were defeated. um in villa publica inter- But yet there was not the same fici justit. Isti tot in pa- End made of Slaughter that te, non plures funt, there was of the War. For Quis autem illes potest. Swords were drawn in Peace

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be passim, quisquis voluit, occidit : donec admonente Furfidio, Vivere aliquot debere, ut effent quibus imperarent; proposita est ingens illa tabula; & ex ipfo eque-Aris ordinis flore ac fenatus, duo millia electi, qui mori juberentur: novi generis edictum. Piget post hæc referre, ludibrio habita fata Carbonis, fata Sorani Prætoris, atque Venuleii: Bæbium fine ferro, ritu ferarum, inter manus laniatum : Marium ducis ipfius fratrem apud Catuli fepulchrum oculis, manibus, cruribulque defossis, servatum aliquandiu, ut per fingula membra moreretur. Politis fingulorum hominum terè pœnis, municipia Italiæ splendidissima sub hasta venierunt, Spoletium, Interamnium, Præneste, Florentia. Nam Sulmonem, vetus oppidum focium atque amicum (tacinus indignum!) nondum expugnatum, ut obfides jure belli, & modo morte damnati duci jubentur: fic damnatam civitatem justit Sylla deleri.

publickly fold, Spoletium, Interamnium, Praneste and Florence. * * * Florence.

too, and they were punished that had voluntarily surrendered themselves. It is a less Matter, that Sylla killed above seventy thousand at Sacriportum and the Colline Gate : There was then a War. He ordered four. thousand of the unarmed Citizens that had submitted to be Sain in the publick Villa. Those are so many in Peace, no more. But who can reckont hofe, whom every one that would, killed up and down in the City, till upon Furfidius's putting him in Mind, That some ought to live, that there might be some for them to rule over, that Huge Table was bung up, and two thousand were selected out of the very Flower of the Equestrian Order and the Senate, who were ordered to die. An Edict this was of a new Kind. After these Things, it's tedious to relate that the Deaths of Carbo. Soranus the Pretor, and Venuleius, were matter of Sport, that Bebius was torn in Pieces by the Hands of Men, without the Sword, after the Manner of wild Beasts; that Marius the General's Brother, having his Eves struck out, and his Hands and Legs cut off at the Sepulchre of Catulus, was kept some time that he might die by Piecemeal; then the Punishment of single Persons being pretty much laid aside, the most splendid Borough Towns of Italy, were

CAP. XXII.

The Principles of the Principles of the In-

Bellum Sertorianum.

Ellum Sertorianum D quid aliud, quam profcriptionis Syllanæ hæreditas fuit? hostile potins, an civile dixerim, nefcio: quippe quod Celtiberique Lufitani Romano gesserint duce. Exul & profugus feralis illius tabulæ, vir fummæ quidem, fed calamitofæ virtutis, malis fuis maria terrasque permiscuit; & am Africz, jam Balearibus infulis fortunam expertus, missague in Oceanum, Fortunatas infulas penetravit: tandem Hifpaniam armavit. Viro cum viris facile convenit. Nec alide magis appa. ruit Hifpani militis vigor, quam Romano du-Quanquam ille non contentus Hifpania, ad Mithridatem quoque respexit, Ponticosque regémque classe juvit. quid futurum fuit ? fatis tanto hoffi uno imperatore refistere res Romana non potuit. Additus Metello Cnzus Pompeius: hi copias viri diu, & ancipiti semper acie attrivere: nec tamen prius bello, quam fuorum scelere & infidiis,

WHAT was the Sertorian War else than the Inberitance of Sylla's Profeription? whether I should call it a War with a foreign Enemy, or a Civil War, I know not, as what Lusitanians and Celtiberians carried on under a Roman General. This Man obliged to fly and live in Banishment by that dismal Table, a Person of great but calamitous Conduct, confounded Sea and Land by his Misfortunes; and one while tried his Fortune in Africa, another while in the Balearian Islands, and was sent into the Ocean, and penetrated the Fortunate Islands; at last too be armed Spain. A brave Man eafily agrees with brave Men. Nor did the Mettle of the Spanis Soldiery ever appear more, than under a Roman General. Altho' he was not content with Spain, but look'd further to Mitbridates and the Pontici, and affifted the King with the Fleet. And what would have been! The Roman State could not refift so great an Enemy with one Commander only. Cneus Pompeius was added to Metellus. These wasted the Forces of the Man a long Time, and abways in dubious Fight, and yet he was not taken off by War, but by the Wickedness and Plotextinctus

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extinctus est. Copias ejus prope tota Hispania persequuti, diu & ancipiti temper acie domaverunt. Prima per legatos certamina habita, quum hine Domitius, & Thorius; inde Herculeii proluderent: mox his apud Segoviam, illis apud Anam flumen oppressis; ips duces cominus invicem experti, apud Lauronem atque Sucronem zquavere clades. Tum illis ad populationem a. grorum, his ad urbium excidia conversis, misera inter Romanos duces Hispania discordiz ponas dabat : donec oppresso domestica fraude Sertorio, victo deditoque Perperna, ipfæ quoque in Romanam fidem venere urbes, Ofca, Terme, Tutia, Valentia, Auxima. & in fame nikil non experta Calaguris. Sic recepta in pacem Hifpania. Victores duces excivile bellum videri volucrunt, ut triumpharent. bould appear rather a Foreign than a Civil one, that they

might triumph.

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ting of his own Friends. They pursued his Forces almost all over Spain, and were along time in reducing them, and always in Such Fights, that the Success was dubious. The first Battles were fought by Lieve tants, when on one Side Domitius SThorius, and on the other the Herculeit made a Flourist before the Stress of the War carre on: Soon after these being overthrown at Segovia, and the other at the River Anas, the Generals themselves trying one another in close Fight, at Lawron and Sucro, gave equal Defeats to each other. Then thole falling to the Plundering of the Country, and these to the destroying of Cities, poor Spain Suffered Punishment for the Difference among the Roman Generals, till Servorius being taken off by the Treachers of bis Friends; and Perpernate ing defeated and delivered up. the Civies too themselves came under the Roman Subjection. i. c. Ofoa, Termes, Tutta, Valentia, Auxima, and Calagueis, ternum id magis quam after it bad tried every the under the Extremity of Fam Thus Spain was admitted to to Peace. The victorious Generals had a mind that War

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Ad min billed on stary and water bound on a little.

CAP. XXIII. Bellum civile sub Lepido.

to Catulo confulibus civile bellum pene citius oppressum est quam inciperet: fed quantum, lateque fax illius motas ab iplo Syllæ rogo exarrum novarum per infolentiam Lepidus, acta tanti viri rescindere parabat + nec immerito, fi tamen posset fine magna elade Reipublica. Nam quum jure belli Sylla dictator profcripfiffet inimicos : qui supererant, revocante Lepido, quid aliud, quim ad bellum vocabantur? quimque dampatotum civium bone addicente Sylla, quamvis male capta, jure tamen, repetitio corum proculdubio labefactabat compefitam civitatem Expediebat ergo quafi zere faucizque Reipub. licz requielcere quomodocunque; ne vulnera curatione ipså rescinderentur, Ergo quum turhidis concionibus, velut classico civitatem terruiffet, profectus in Etruriam, arma inde & exercitum Urbi admoverat Sed jam Milvium pon-

MArco Lepido, Quinc- WHEN Marcus Lepidus and Quinctus Catulus were Confuls, a Civil War that broke out was suppressed almost before it begun; but how great a one, and how widely did the Flams of that Commotion spread it Ge! Cupidus namque re- Self from the very Funeral Pile of Sylla? For Lepidus through the insolence of his Temper, defirous of a Change in the Government designed to make void the Asts of so great a Man, and not without Reason, if it could have been done without great Mischief to the Common-Wealth. For Sylla the Distator baving proscribed bis Enemies by the right of War, and Lepidus recalling those that were left; for what else but a War were they recalled? And the Estates of the condemned Citizens were by the Grant of Sylla, but vill got, yet by Law; the Demand of their Restitution did without Doubt disturb the City that was now fetfled. Wherefore it was expedient for the fickly and wounded Common-Wealth to be quiet upon any Terms, lest their Wounds should be tore open again by the very Cure. Wherefore after he had terrified the City by several turbulent Harangues, asit were by a Signal for Battle, tem,

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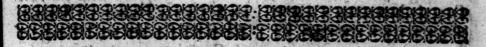
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lum Lutatius Catulus, Cnæufque Pompeius, Syllanæ dominationis duces atque signiferi, alio exercitu insederant, A quiretro pulsus, hostisque à entâ fugâ Etruriam; indè que morbo & pœnitentia fuerunt.

tem, collemque Janicu- he went into Etruria, and brought up Arms, and an Army from thence to the City : but Lutatius Catulus, and Cnæus Pompey, the Leaders and Commanders under Sylla's Tybus primo statim impetu ranny, had already possessed themselves with another Army. senatu judicatus, incru- of the Milvian Bridge, and the Hill of Janiculum. By whom Sardiniam recessit : ibi- being immediately in the first Assault repulsed, and then beinteriit. Victores, quod ing declared an Enemy by the non temere alias in civi- Senate, he return'd by Flight, libus bellis, pace contenti but without Blood bed, into Etruria, and from thence

withdrew to Sardinia, and there died of a Distemper and Grief of Mind. The Conquerors, which had fcarce at any other Time happened in Civil Wars, were content with

a Peace.



LIBER IV.

CAP. I. Bellum Catilinarium.

A Atilinam luxuria primum, tum hine conflata egeltas rei fami-

liaris, fimul occasio, quod in extremis finibus mundi arma Romana peregrinabantur; in nefaria confilia opprimendæ patrix fux compulere; Se-



N the first place Luxury, and then a Want of Estate occafioned thereby, and at fame

time a fair Opportunity, because the Roman Arms were then abroad in the remotest Parts of the World, push'd on Cataline to the villanous Intennatum

natum confodere, confules trucidare, distringere incendiis Urbem, diripere ærarium; totam denique rempublicamfunditus tollere, & quicquid nec Annibal viderctur optaffe. Quæ omnia quibus (ô nefas!) fociis aggressus est? ipse patricius; sed hoc minus eft : Curii, Porcii, Syllæ, Cethegi, Autronii, Vargunțeii atque Longini; que familie ? que senatûs infignia? Lentulus, quoque cum maxime prætor. Hos omnes im: manistimi facinoris satel-Additum lites habuit. est pignus conjurationis, fanguis humanus : quem circumlatum pateris bibere : fummum nefas, nisi amplius esset propter quod biberunt. Actum erat de pulcherrimo imperio, nifi illa conjuratio in Ciceronem & Antonium consules incidiffet : quorum alter industria rem patefecit, alter manu oppressit. Tanti sceleris indicium per Fulviam emersit, vilissimum scorrum, sed parricidii innocens. Tum Conful habito fenatu, in præfentem reum Cicero peroraravit : fed non amplids profectum, quam ut ho-

tion of ruining his Country; he attempted to murder the Senate, assussinate the Confuls, to distract the City by firing it in several Parts at once, to plunder the Treasury, and finally utterly to subvert the whole Commonroealth, and to do what Annibal does not feem to have wished for. All which Things with what Accomplices (O abominable!) did he undertake, he bimself a Nobleman. But this is a small Matter. The Curii, the Porcii, the Syile, the Cethegi, the Autronii, Vargunteii and Longini, what Families were engaged? what Ornaments of the Senate? Lentulus too at that Time Pretor. All these he had to support him in this most horrid Villany. Human Blood was added as a Pledge of the Conspiracy; which was carried about in Bowls, and drunk amongst them, itself the greatest Wickedness, but that that was a greater for which they drunk it. There had been an End of the most glorious Empire, had not that Conspiracy fallen upon the Consuls Cicero and Anthony. One of which discovered the whole Matter by his Industry, the other supprest sed it by Force. The Discovery of sogreat aWickedness came out by Fulvia, a most vile Strumpet, but not willing to be guilty of Parricide. Upon that the Con-SulCicero calling the Senate, made an Harangue against the Per-

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sis evaderet, seque, palim professo, incendium suum extincturum ruina minaretur. Et ille qui dem ad præparatum a Manlio in Etruria exercitum proficilcitur, illaturus - Urbi. Lentulus destinatum familiæ luæ Sibyllinis versibus regnum sibi vaticinans, ad præstitutum à Catilina diem, urbe totà viros, faces, tela dilponit. Nec civili conspiratione contentus, legatis Allobrogum, qui tum fortè aderant, in arma soliicitatis, iisset ultra Alpes turor, nisi alterà proditione Vulturcii, prætoris literæ tenerentur. Statim Ciceronis imperio injecta est barbaris manus. Palam præ tor in fenatu convincitur. De fupplicio agentibus Cæsar parcendum dignitati ; Cato animadvertendum pro scelere cenlebat. Quam sententiam fequutis omnibus, in carcere parricidæ strangu. lantur. Quamvis parte conjurationis oppressa, tamen ab incepto Catilina non destitit; sed infestis ab Etruria fignis patriam petens, obvio Antonii exercitu opprimitur. Quam atrociter

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son accused there present. But no more was effected thereby, than that the Enemy made off, and openly declared and threatness that be would extinguish his Fire by a Fall of Houses. And he indeed goes to an Army prepared by Manlius in Erruria, defigning to bring up the Standards to the City. Lentulus promising himself the Sovereignty destined to his Family by the Sybilline Verses, disposes of Men, Torches and Weapons all over the City, against the Day appointed by Cataline. And not satisfied with a Conspiracy carried on by Citizens only, the Embassadors of the Allobroges, who by chance were then present at Rome, being drawn in to joyn their Arms, this mad Humour had gone beyond the Alps, had not the Pretor's Letter been intersepted by another Discovery of Vulturcius. Immediately Hands were laid upon the Barbarians by Cicero's Order. The Pretor is manifestly convicted in the Senate-When they came to debate about their Punishment, Cafar was of Opinion, they ought to be spared in regard to their Dignity; Cato, that they ought to be punified according to their Wickedness. Which Advice all following, the Parricides are accordingly strangled in Prison. Tho' one part of the Conspiracy was now gone, yet Cadi.

rat locum, eum amissa hostium cadavera repermorte, fi pro patria fic concidiffet.

dimicatum se, exitus do- taline did not desist from his Nemo hostium Enterprize But coming against bello supersuit : quem bis native City with Standards quis in pugnando cepe- ready for Fight from Etruria, he was overthrown by Anthoanima corpore tegebat. ny's Army that met him. How Catilina longe à suis inter desperately they fought, the Event served. None of the Enetus est; pulcherrima mies survived the Battle, The Place that every one had received in fighting, that be co-

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vered with his Body, after he had lost his Life. Cataline was found a great way from his Men amongst the Carcasses of the Enemies, dying a most glorious Death, had be

fallen so for bis Country.

CAP. II. Bellum Cafaris & Pompeii.

peii, Urbem, Italiam, perium, quodam quali corripuit : aden ut non reclè tantum civile dica-

JAM pene toto orbo THE whole World almost pacato, majus crat being now conquered, the imperium Romanum, Roman Empire was greater, quam ut ullis externis than that it could be ruined by viribus extingui posset. any Foreign Power. Wherefore Itaque invidens fortuna Fortune enwying this People; principi gentium populo, the Chief of Nations, armed ipsum illum in exitium themselves for their own Defuum armavit : ac Ma- struction. The Madness of Mariana quidem Cinnana- rius and Cinna, bad made a que rabies intra Urbem kind of Prelude within the præluserat, quasi experi- City, as if it had been by way retur. Syllana tempel- of Tryal. The Storm of Sylla, tas laties, intra Italiam thundered farther, but yet kept tamen, detonuerat. Co- within Haly. The Madness of faris furor atque Pom- Cafar and Pompey over-run the City, Italy, Nations and gentes, nationes, totum Countries, finally, the rehole denique qua patchat im- Empire, wherever it extended, with a Deluge and Fire as it. diluvio & inflammatione were; fo that it can not be rightly called a Civil War only, nor a social one indeed, nay nor a Foreign one, but rather

tur: ac ne sociale quidem; sed nec externum: sed potius commune quoddam ex omnibus, & plus quam bellum. Quippe fi duces ejus inspicias; totus senatus in partibus: fi exercitus; hinc undecim legiones, indè decem & octo, flos omnis & robur Italici sanguinis: fi auxilia fociorum; hinc Gallici Germanique delectus: inde Deiotarus, Ariobarzanes, Tarchondimotus, Cotys, omne Thraciæ, Cappadociæque, Ciliciæ, Macedoniæ, Græciæ, Ætoliæ, totiúsque robur Orientis: si moram belli, quatuor anni, & pro clade rerum breve tempus : fi locum & spacium ubi commissium eft ; intrà Italiam ; inde fe in Galliam Hispaniamque deflexit : reversumque ab occasu, totis viribus in Epiro Theflaliaque confedit: hinc in Ægyptum fubito tranfiliit: inde respexit Afibuit: postremo in Hispaniam regyravit, & ibr a enim priùs quievere, quam in Urbe ipsa, medio fenatu, corum qui

one made out of all those, and more than a War. For if you consider the Commanders in it. the whole Senate was on one Side or other. If you confider the Armies, on one side there were eleven Legions, and the other eighteen, all the Flower and Strength of the Breed of Italy. If you confider the Auxiliary Forces of our Allies, on one side were the Gallick & German Levies; on the other Deiotarus, Ariobarzanes. Tarchondimotus, Cotys, all the Strength of Thrace & Cappadocia, Cilicia, Macedonia, Greece, Atolia, & all the East. If you confider the continuance of the War, it was four Years, and but a short time for the Havock made therein. If you confider the Place and Space where the War was carried on, it was began within Italy, from thence it took a turn into Gaul and Spain, and returning from the West, sat down with all its Force in Epire and The faly; after that, it suddenly past over into Egypt; from thence it cast its View to Afia, and after that am; inde Africa incu- fell upon Africa. Afterwards it wheeled about into Spain, and there at last ended. But liquando defecit. Sed the Animofities of the Parties non & odia partium fi were not ended with the War. nita, cum bello. Non For they ceased not, till the Hatred of those who had been conquered, glutted it self with the Affassination of the Conqueror. victi

victi erant odia victoris sese cæde satiarent. Causa tantæ calamitatis eadem quæ omnium, nimia felicitas. Siguidem Quincto Metello, Lucio Atranio confulibus, quum Romana majestas toto orbe pollerer, recentéfque victorias, Ponticos & Armenios triumphos in Pompeianis theatris Roma cantaret; nimia Pompeii potentia apud ociofos, ut folet, cives movit invidiam. Metellus ob imminutum Cretæ triumphum ; Cato adversus potentes semper obliquis, detrectare Pompeium, actisque ejus ob-Arepere Hinc dolor ttansversum egit : & ad præfidia dignitati paranda impulit. Forte tunc Craffus genere, divitiis, dignitate florebat: vellet tamen auctiores opes : Caius Cafar eloquentia, & spiritu, ecce jam confulatu allevabatur: Pompeius tamen super utrumque eminebat. Sic igitur Cælari dignitatem comparare, Craffo augegere, Pompeio retinere cupientibus, omnibusque pariter potentiæ cupidis. de invadenda Republica facile convenit. Ergo quum mutuis viribus in

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in the City itself, and in the Midst of the Senate. The Cause of this mighty Calamity was the same as that of all the rest, excessive good Fortune. For in the Consulpip of Quinetus Nietellus and Lucius Afranius, when the Majesty of Rome prevailed all the World over, and Rome fung her late Victories, the Triumphs over Pontus and Armenia, in the Theatres of Pompey, the overgrown Power of Pompey, raised, as it is wont to happen, a popular Odium against him, amongst the idle Citizens. Metellus, for the leffening his Triupmh over Crete, and Cato, who was abways ready to thwart the Great, endeavour'd to leffen Pompey, and made a Clamour against bis Transactions. His Resentment of this drew him aside, and put him upon providing some Security for his Dignity. By chance at that time Craffus made a Figure for Family. Riches and Honour, but yet was defirous to have bis Power still greater. Caius Cafar was become confricuous by his Eloquence, brisk Spirit, and now the Confulbip too Yet Pompey towered above them both. And accordingly, Cafar being desirous'to attain more Dignity, Crassus to encrease bis, and Pompey to retain his, and all of them being equally fond of Power, they eafily agreed to fuum

fuum quisque decus niteretur, Galliam Cæsar invadit, Craffus Asiam; Pompeius Hispaniam: tres maximos exercitus: & jam fic orbis imperium focietate trium principum occupatur. Decem annos traxit itta dominatio. Exinde, quoniam mutuo metu tenebantur, Craffi morte apud Parthos, & morte Juliæ Cæsaris filiæ, quæ nupta Pompeio, generi focerique concordiam matrimonii fædere tenebat, statim amulatio erupit. Tam Pompeio suspectæ Cælaris opes, & Cælari Pompeiana dignitas gravis. Nec hic ferebat parem, nec ille superiorem. Nefas! sic de principatu laborabant, tanquam duos tanta imperii fortuna non caperet. Ergo Lentulo Marcellóque consulibus, rupta prima conjurationis fide, de fuccessione Cæsaris senatus, id oft Pompeius, agitabat : nec ille abnuebat fi ratio sui proximis comitiis haberetur. Consulatus ablenti, quem decem tribuni plebis, favente Pompeio, nuper decreverant, tum diffimulante codem, negabatur. Veniret, & peteret

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seize the Management of Affairs. Wherefore whilst with mutual Strength each endeafairs. voured to advance his Glory, Cæsar takes the Province of Gaul, Crassus Armenia, Pompey Spain, and three great Armies they got amongst them. And thus the Empire of the World is seized by a Confederacy of these three great Men. That Dominion of theirs beld for ten Years. After that, because they were restrained betore by the Fear of one another. upon the Death of Crassus among the Farthians, and the death of Julia, Cafar's Daughter, who having been married to Pompey, kept up a good Understanding betwixt the Sonin-Law and his Father, by the League of Matrimony, immediately an Emulation broke out. The Power of Casar was now suspected by Pompey, and the Dignity of Pompey was troublesome to Cesar. This Man could not bear an Equal, nor the other a Superior. O abominable! they strugled so for the Preheminence, as if the Fortune of so great an Empire could not admit of two. Wherefore when Lentulus and Marcellus were Consuls; the Faith of this Confederacy being first broken, the Senate, that is, Pompey, begun to think of some Body to succeed Cafar: Nor did be refuse to comply with this, if a majorum

majorum more. Ille contrà flagitare decreta: ac, nisi in side permanerent, non se remittere exercitum. Ergo ut in hostem decernitur.

decernitur.

ing for, tho' absent, Pompey himself siding with them, but then taking no Notice, was denied him. It was insisted upon that he should come, and sue for the Consulship after the manner of their Ancestors. He, on the other Hand, demanded the Performance of their Decrees, and declared unless they continued firm to their Promise, he would not part with his Army. Wherefore a Vote of the Senate is passed against

him as an Enemy.

His Calar agitatus, statuit) præmia armorum armis defendere. Prima civilis belli harena Italia fuit; cujus arces levibus præfidiis Pompeius insederat : sed omnia subito Calaris impetu oppressa funt. Prima Arimino cecinerunt : tum pulsus Etruria Libo, Umbria Thermus, Domitius Corfinio. Et peractum erat bellum fine fanguine, fi Pompeium Brundisii opprimere potuiffet: & ceperat, fed ille per obfessi claustra por tûs, nocturnâ fugâ evafit. Turpe dictu! modo princeps patrum, pacis bellique moderator, per triumphatum à se mare, lacera & pæne inermi nave fugiebat. Nec Pompeius ab Italia, quam fe-

Casar being provoked at these Proceedings, refolves to maintainthe Advantages of his Arms by Arms. The first Place of Action in this Civil War was Italy: The Forts of which Pompey had possessed himself of by flight Garrisons; but all these were overpowered upon the sudden Arrival of Cafar. The first Signal for Battle was Sounded from Arminum. Then Libo was forced from Etruria, Thermus from Umbria, and Domitius from Corfinium. And the War had been ended without Bloodshed, if he could have mastered Pompey at Brundufium; and he was near taking him, but he got off by Flight in the Night Time, through the Barricade of the besieged Harbour. It is scandalous to speak of! He that was lately the Head of the Senate, the Umpire of Peace and War, fled over the Sea, over which he had

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Regard might but be had to

bim in the ensuing Election.

But the Confulfhip, which the

ten Tribunes had lately procu-

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natus ab Urbe, fugatur prior : quam pæne vacuam metu Cæfar ingreffus, confulem le iple ta-Erarium quoque cit. sanctum, quia tardius aperiebant Tribuni, justit effringi : censumque & patrimonium populi Romani ante rapuit, quam imperium. Pulso fugatoque Pompeio, maluit prius ordinare provincias; quam ipsum sequi. Siciliam & Sardiniam, annonæ pignora, per legatos habet. Nihil hostile erat in Gallia: pacem ipse fecerat. Sed ad Hispanienses Pompeii exercitus transeunti per eam duci portas claudere aufa Messilia est. Misera. dum cupit pacem, belli metu in bellum incidit: ied guia tuta muris erat. vinci eam sibi justit absenti. Græcula civitas, non pro mollitie nominis & vallum rumpere, & incendere machinas aula, & congredi navibus: sed Brutus, cui mandatum e. rat bellum, victos terra marique perdomuit. Mox dedentibus sese ablata omnia præter, quam potiorem omnibus habebant, libertatem. Anceps, variumque, & cruentum in Hispana bellum

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lately triumphed, in a Ship battered and almost annigged: Nor is Pompey driven from Italy before the Senate is forced from the City, which Cafar entering left almost empty for fear of him makes bimfelf Conful? He ordered too the Carred Treasury to be broken open, because the Tribunes were flow in opening it: and feized the Estate and Patrimony of the Roman People, before be seized their Empire. Pompey being driven off and forced to fly, he chose rather to settle the Provinces behind than to pur sue bim. He bolds Sicily and Sarding, those Granaries of Corn, by his Dieverenants. There was no Enemy in Gaul. he bad made Peace there. But Marfeiles had the Courage to that it's Gates against the General as be passed through it to the Spanish Armies of Pompey. The poor City whilf it defires Peace, falls into a War, through the Fear of War. But because it was secured with good Walls, he ordered it to be reduced for bimin his Absence. This Grecian City ventured to break through the Enemies Line of Circumvallation, and fire their Engines of War, and engage them with their Ships, in a Manner not answerable to the softness of their Name: But Brutus, to whom the Management of the War had been commusa bas savorits manifestum

cum legatis Cnæi Pompeii Petreio & Afranio; quos Ilerdæ caftra habentes, apud Sicorim amnem obfidere, & ab oppido intercludere aggreditur. Interim obunda tione verni fluminis, com meatibus prohibetur. Sic fame caltra tentata funt : obsessorque ipse quafi obfidebatur. Sed ubi pax fluminis rediit, populationibus & pugnæ campos aperuit: iterum ferox instat : cedentes ad Celtiberiam confequutus, aggere & vallo, ac per hæc fiti ad deditionem compulit.

Thus his Camp was attacked with Famine; and the Befieger was himself as it were besieged. But when the Fall of the River returned, it laid open the Plains for Plundering and Battle, and he again hotly presses upon the Enemies, and overtaking them in their Flight to Celtiberia, he obliged them by a Mole and a Line, and by that Means

Thirst, to a Surrender.

Sic citerior Hispania recepta est; nec ulterior moram fecit. Quid enim una post quinque legiones? Itaque ultro cedente Varrone, Gades, fretum, Oceanus, omnia felicitatem Cæsaris seq ebantur. Aliquid tamen adversús absentem ducem ausa fortuna est circa Illyricum & Africam:
quasi de industra prospera ejus adversis radia-

mitted, defeated them by Land and Sea, and absolutly subdued them. Soon after, upon their submitting themselves. Things were taken from them, besides what they beld more dear than all Things, their Li-The War in Spain with the Lieuetenants of Cneus Pompey, Petreius and Afranius, was dubious, various, bloody, whom having their Camp at Ilerda, he attempts to besiege nigh the River Sicoris, and cut off their Communication with the Town. In the mean Time he is cut off from all Provisions, by an Inundation of the River, which uses to overflow its Banks in Spring.

Thus hither Spain was taken in. Nor did the further Spain make any great Delay to submit: for what could one do after five Legions? accordingly Varro quickly submitting, Gades, the Streights, the Ocean, and all other Places followed the good Fortune of Cæsar: Tet Fortune ventured to do something against the absent General in Illyricum and Africa, as if it were on purpose that his Properity might be set off retur.

rentur. Quippe quum lauces. Adriatici maris Juffi occupare Dolabella & Antonius, ille Illyrico, hic Curiffico littore castra posuissent ; jam maria latè tenente Pompeio, repente legatus e jus Octavius Libo ingentibus copiis classicorum circumvenit utrumque. Deditionem fames extorfit Antonio. Missa quoque à Bafilo in auxilium ejus rates, quales inopia navium fecerar, novâ Pompeianorum arte Cilicum, actis sub mare funibus, captæ quali per indaginem. Duas tamen æftus explicuit. Una, quæ Opiterginos ferebat, in vadis hæfit, memorandúmque posteris exitum dedit. Quippe vix mille juvenum manus, circumfusi undique exercitus per totum diem tela sustinuit. & quum exitum virtus non haberet, tamen ne in deditionem veniret, hortante tribuno Vulteio, mutuis ictibus in se concurrit. In Africa quoque par & virtus & calamitas Curionis fuit: qui ad recipiendam provinciam miffus, pulso fugatoque Varo jam fuperbus, fubitum Jubæregis adventum; equita-

with a little ill Success. when Dolabella and Antony who were ordered to secure the Enterance of the Adriatick Sed. had pitch'd their Camps, the former in Illyricum, and the latter upon the Shore of Curicta. Pompey being now far and wide in Possession of the Seas, on a sudden bis Lieuerenant Octavius Libo, furrounds them both, with a vast Number of Men from the Fleet. Hunger forced a Submiffion from Antony Some flat Boats too fent to his Assistance by Basiles, such as the Want of Ships had obliged them to make, were taken as it were by Ser of Nets, with Ropes laid under the Sea, by a new Con-trivance of the Cilicians in Pompey's Fleet : Tet the working of the Sea brought off two of them. One that carried the Opitergini, fluck upon the Flats, and made an Exit memorable to Posterity. For a Body of bardly a thousand Men, received the Weapons of an Army drawn round them on all Sides for a whole Day : and when their Bravery had no Way to come off, yet that they might not submit to the Mean. ness of a Surrender, at the Instigation of the Tribune Vulteius, they fell to it amongst themfelves and dispatched one another with mutual Strokes. In Africa too the Bravery and the Misfortune of Curio was equal to this Instance, who being feat

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tomque Manrorum fusti-Pate nere non potuit. bar victo tuga : fed pudor fassit ut amislum sua te meritate exercitum mor te sequeretur. Sed jam debitum par fortuna flar gitante ledem bello Pompeius Epiron elegerat: nec Calar moratur. Quippe ordinatis à tergo omnibus, quamvis hyems media prohiberet tempe-flate, ad bellum naviga-vit a politifque ad Ori cum celtris, quum pars exercitos, obinopiam navium cum Antonio relicta, Brundifii moram faceret; adeò impatiens e rat, ut ad arcellendos eos, ardente ventis mari, nocte concubia, speculatorio navigio, solus ire tentaverita Extat ad trepidum tanto discrimine gubernatorem vox iphus: Quid times? Cefarem vehis. Contractis in unum undique copiis, pofittique cominus castris, diversa erant ducum confilia. Cefar pro natura ferox, & conficienda rei capidus oftentare aciem. laceffere provocare, nunc obfidione caftro. rum, que sedecim millium vallo obdoxerat: (fed quid his obeffet obfidio, qui patente mari omnibus

to take in that Province, and elevated with the defeating and putting to flight Varus, could not withfiand the Judden arrigal of King Juba, and the Horse of the Moors. Flight was practicable enough for him tho' defeated; but Shame prevailed with him to follow with his Death, the Army that was toft by his Raspiness. But now Fortune calling for the pair of Generals, due to her Emertainment by the Decrees of Fate. Pompey chose Epire for the Seat of the War, nor is Cafar backward. For having fettled all Things in his Rear, tho mid-Winter opposed it by a Storm, be failed to the War; and pitching his Camp at Oricum, when Part of the Army left for want of Ships with Antony, made tome Stay at Brundisium, he was so impatient, that he attempted to go alone to fetch them, in a Scout-Ship, the the Sea was very boisterous with the Winds. There goes a Saying of his to the Master, trembling with the Apprehension of so great a Danger. What are thou afraid of? thou carrieft Cafar. Having drawn all his Forces together from all Parts, and pitched his Camp near the Enemy, the Defigns of the Generals were very different: Cefar by Nature Daring, and defirous of dispatching the Business, showed cepiis

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vel fitus inexpugnabilem faceret) ad hoc affiduis in eruptionem hostium prœliis; (quo tempore egregia virtus Scava centuri onis emicuit, cujus in scur to centum atque viginti tela federe) jam vero direptione urbium fociarum, quum Orionm, & Gomphos, & alia castella Theffaliz vaftarct.

and other Caftles of The Jaly.

Pompeius adversils hac neftere moras, terocium, focii moram,

copies abundarent?) nunc bis Army, challenged and atexpugnatione Dyrrhachli tacked the Enemy, one while irrit ; (quippe quam by befieging his camp, which he had enclosed with a Line of sixteen Miles in Length (but what Hurt could the Siege do them, who, the Sea being open for them, abounded with all manner of Stores?) another While by a fruitles Attack upon Dyrrachium (which its very Situation rendered impregnable) besides by continual Rencounters against the Sallies of the Enemies (at which Time the extraordinary Bravery of Scava the Centurion appeared, in whose Shield a hundred and twenty Weapons were

fixed) and then again by plundering of Cities that were Friends to Pompey, when he wasted Oricum and Gomphi,

Pompey in opposition to these Things, made use of various Degiversari fimul, ut hof- lays, declined fighting, at once to rem interclusium undi- consume the Enemy, confined on que inopia commestu- all Hands, with the want of um tererer, utque arden. Provisions, and that the Fary rissimi ducis consene- of this violent General might sceret impetus. Nec wear off. But the General's digrius profuit duci falu- good Conduct did not long avail tare confilium : milites him, The Soldiers found fault with the unactive State they principes ambitum ducis were in, our Allies with the increpabant. Sic preci- Continuance of the War, and pitantibus fatis, pechio the Gronders of the Army rail-fumpes est Thesalia ed at the General's Ambition. & Philippicis campis, Thus the Rates burrying him Urbis, imperii, genetis on, Theffaly was made Choice humani fara commissa of for Battle, and the Fortune func. Nunquam wito ld- of the City, Empire, and Manco tantum virium Papu- kind was committed to the lus Romanus, tantum Plains of Philippi. Fortune dignitatis

dignitatis fortuna vidit. Trecenta amplius millia hinc vel illine, præter auxilia regum, & nationum. Nunquam imminentis ruinæ maniteffiora prodigia, fuga victimarum; examina in fignis; interdiu tenebræ; dux iple & nocturna imagine theatri fui audiens plaufum in modum planctus circumfonare; & mane cum pullo (nefas!) apud principia conspectus. Nunquam acrior neque alacrior exercitus Cafaris fuit ; inde claffica priùs, inde tela. Annotatum quoque committentis aciem Craftini pilum : qui mox adacto in os gladio, fic inter cadavera repertus, libidinem ac rabiem qua pugnaverat, ipsa novitate vulneris præferebat. Sed nec minus admirabilior illius exitus Quippe quum Pompeius adeo equitum copia abundarer, ur facile circumventurus fibi Cæfarem videretur; circumventus iple eft. Nam quum diu zquo Marte contenderent, juffaque Pompeii fusus à cornu erupifiet equitatus ; repente hine figno dato, Germanorum cohortes tantum in effusos equites

never faw so much Strength of the Roman People, so much Dignity in one Place. Three bundred thousand on one Side and the other, besides the Auxiliary Forces of Kings and Nations. There never were more manifest Signs of approaching Ruin, as the flight of Victims, Swarms of Bees settling upon the Standards, Darkness in the Day time; the General himfelf, in a Dream by Night, hearing a clapping of Hands in his own Theatre, making a Noife all around, refembling Smiting of Breasts in Sorrow. and seen in Black (O abominable) at the Principia of the Camp. Cefar's Army was never Brisker nor more Chearful, On that Side the Signal for Battle was first founded, on that the Weapons were first discharged; the Lance too of Crastinus, as he begun the Fight, was observed; who soon after, baving a Sword run into his Mouth, was found so amongst the dead Bodies, and shewed the Eagerness and Keenness with which he fought, by the odness of the Wound. But the Issue of that Battle was not less wonderful. For the Pompey fo abounded in Plenty of Horse, that he seemed to himself capable of enclosing Cefar with safe, yet be bimself was surrounded. For after they had fought with equal Advantage a long Time, teceer

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fecere impetum, ut illi cale pedites, hi venire in equis viderentur. Hanc Aragem fugientis equitatas, levis armaturæ ruina comitata est. Tunc terrore latius dato, turbantibus invicem copiis, reliqua itragés quafi una manu facta ett: nec ullares magis exitio fuit, quam ipia exercitàs magnitudo. Multus in eo prœlio Cæfar fuit, medinique inter Imperatorem & militem. Voces quoque obequitantis exceptæ, altera cruenta, fed docta, & ad victoriam efficax Miles, faciem feri : altera ad jactationem compolita; Parce civibus : quum iple lequeretur. Felicem utcunque in malis Pompeium, si eadem ipium; quæ exercitum ejus, fortuna traxiflet! Superites dignitati fuæ vixit, ut cum majore dedecore per Theffalica Tempe equo tugeret; ut una naviculà Lesbon applicaretur: pulsus Hedris in deferto Ciliciæ scopulo, fugam in Parthos, Africam, vel Ægyptum agitaret; ut denique in Pelufio littore, imperio vilifimi regis, confiliis spadonum, & ne quid malis desit, Septimii desertoris sui gladio

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and the Horses by Pompey's Order pouring out fallied from one Wing, on a sudden on the other Side, upon a Signal given fome Battalions of Germans made So furious an Attack upon the Horse in their Sally, that they seemed to be Foot-Men, and those to come on Horseback. The Destruction of the light armed Foot, attended this Slaughter of the flying Horse: Then the Consternation spreading wider, the Troops confounding one another, the rest of the Slaughter was made as it were with one Hand. Nor was any thing more ruinous, than the Bigness of the Army it self. Casar was very busy in that Battle, and acted a Part betweent a Commander and a Soldier. Some Words too of his, as he rid about, were taken Notice of, one a bloody one, but cunning and conducing to the Victory, Soldiers firike at the Face; another contrived for Shew only, ipare your Country-Men, whilf be himself was upon the Pur-Pompey had been happy lut. bowever in his Misfortunes, if the same Fate had befallen him that befell his army: He furvived his Honour, that he might fly with the greater Disgrace through the The Jalian Tempe on Horseback, and get off to Lesbos in one little Vessel: and being forced from Hedra upon a desert Rock of Cilicia, might

trucidatus, fub oculis uxoris fue liberorumque moreccur. Quis non beractum effe cum Pomeio crederet bellum? atqui acrius multo atque vehementius Theffalici incendii cinetes recalue-Et in Egypto quidem adversits Cæfarem fine partibus Quippe quim Ptolemæus rex Alexandria fum mum civilis belli fcelus peregiffet, fædúsque amicitiz cum Czsare, medio Pompeii capite fanxisser: ultionem tanti viri manibus querente fortuna causa non defuit. Cleopatra regis foror affusa Cælaris genibus, partem regni repolechar. Aderat puelle forma, & que duplicaretur ex illo, quod talis palla videbatur injuriam ; odium iphus regis, qui Pompeii cædem, partium fato, non Cælari dederat; haud dubie idem in iplum autorus; fi Quam ubi expedifiet. Calar restitui justit in regnum, statim ab eifdem percufforibus Pomperi obletius in regia, quamvis exiguâ manu, ingentis exercitûs molem mira virtute sustinuit. Ac primum zdificiorum proximorum, atque navathink of flying amongst the Parthians, to Africa or Taype, that finally being flain apon the Shore of Pelufium, by the Order of a very Jorry Prince, by the Advice of Ennuchs, and that nothing might bewanting to compleat his Misfortunes, by the Sword of one Septimius that had deferred from him, in Sight of his Wife and Children. Who would not have thought the War had been at an End with Pompey ! But the Albes of the Fire of The faly grew bot again much more violently and vehemently than they had been before! And in Egypt indeed there was a War carried on egainst Cesar without Party. For after Ptolemy King of Alexandrea, bad executed the greatest Villany in all the Civil War, and had concluded a Treaty of Friendship with Cafar, by the Mediation of Pompey's Head; Portune feeking Revenge for the Ghost of so great a Man, an Occasion was not wanting. Cleopatna the King's Sister falling at the Knees of Cofar demanded a Part of the King dom. The Girl had Beauty, robich was doubled from thence that so fine a Creature seemed to fuffer under a very great injury; to this was inperadded a hatred of the King himself, who bad granted the Muriber of Pompey to the Fare of the Party opposite to him and not ilum

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lium incendio, infestorum hoffium tela fub-movit mox in peninsulam Pharon subjeus evant : inde depulsus in maria, mira felicitate ad proximam classem enatavit telicto quidem in flectibus paladamento, seu fato, seu confilio, ut illud ingruentibus holtium telis saxisque peteretur. Tandem receptus à classicis suis, undique fimul hostes adortus, debellata perfida gente, justa generi Manibus dedit Quippe & Theodotus magister, auctorque totius belli, & ne virilia quidem portenta Pothinus atque Ganymedes, diversa per mare & terras fuga & morte conlumpti. Regis ipfius corpus obrutum limo repertum est in aurez lorice honore. In Afia quoque novus rerum motus à Ponto : plane quafi de industria captante fortuna hunc Mithridatico regno exitum, ut a Pompeio pater, a Celare filius vinceretur. Rex Pharnaces magis difcordiæ nostræ fiducia, quam virturis fuz, infesto in Cappadociam agmine ruebat : fed hunc Cælar aggressus, uno, &, ut fic dixerim, non toto

Cafar, being ready no doubt to attempt the same against Cafar himself of it had been expedient. Whom when Cefar ordered to be restored to the King-dom, he was immediately befieged by those fame Affailin of Pompey in the Palace, and with wonderful Bravery opposed the Power of a mighty Army, the with but a small Body of Troops. And in the first Place he repulsed the Arms of the Enemy that presed hard upon him, by the Fire of the neighbouring Houses and Ship-Docks, and then suddenly got off to the Island Pharos. Being driven from thence into the Sea, with wonderful good Fortune he swam away to his Fleet bard by leaving behind him his Military Cioke in the Waves, either by the appointment of Fate or Delign, that that might be attacked for himself, by the Weapons and Stones of the Enemy pouring in after him. As last being taken up by those on board his Fleet, attacking the Enemies at once on all Hands he procured an Attonement from that unwarlike and perfidious Nation, for the Ghoft of his Son in Law. For Theodo. tus the King's Tutor and Auther of the War, and Pothinus and Ganymedes, Monsters not so much as Men, were all destroyed by Flight different ways by Sea and Land, and at last by Death. The Body of the præljo

prœlio, obtrivit; more tulminis, quod uno eodémque momento venit, percussit, abscessit. Nec vana de se prædicatio est Cæsaris; antè victum bostem esse, quam visum. catching an Opportunity the dom of Mithridates, that the

King himself was found buried in the Slime of the River, in the honourable Attire of a golden Coat of Mail. In Asia too a new Disturbance from Pontus followed, Fortune visibly as it were on purpose

catching an Opportunity thus to put an End to the Kingdom of Mithridates, that the Father might be conquered by Pompey, and the Son by Cesar. King Pharnaces, more in Considence of our Differences, than in his own good conduct, poured into Cappadocia with an Army ready for Action. But Cesar attacking him, crushed him in one, and as I may say, not a compleat Battle, tike Thunder, which in one and the same Moment, comes, strikes, and is gone. Nor was Cesar's Boast of himself groundless, That the

Enemy was conquered before he was seen.

Sic cum exteris. At in Africa cum civibus multo atrociùs, quàm in Huc reli-Pharfalia. quias partium naufragarum quidam furoris æstus expulerat : nec reliquias diceres, fed integrum bellum. Sparfæ magis, quam oppresse vires erant. Auxerat facramentum ipsa clades Imperatoris: nec degenerabat ducum successio: quippe latis ample fona bant in Pompeiani no minis locum Cato-& Sci pio. Accessit copiis Mau. ritaniz rex Juba, videlicet ut latins vinceret Cafar. Nihil ergo inter Pharfaliam, & Thapfon, nifi quod amplior, eoque acrior Cafarianosum im-

Thus Matters were managed with Foreigners. But in Africa there were much more bloody Doings with Fellow-Citizens, than there had been in Pharsalia. The Flood of Civil Fury had driven bither the Relicks of the hipwreckt Party. Nor would you call them Relicks, but Matter of a new War. The Strength of the Party had rather been dispersed than mastered. The Murther of the General had Arengthened the Obligation of their Military Oath, and there was a Succession of Generals not inferiour to the former. For Cato and Scipio Sounded grand enough in the room of Pompey's Name. Juba, King of Mauritania was superadded to the Forces of the Party, as it feems that Cesar might carry his petus

petus fuit, indignantium post Pompeium crevisse bellum. Denique, quod aliàs nunquam, ante imperium ducis, sua sponte figna cecinerunt. Strages à Juba cæpit : ejus elephanti bellorum rudes, & nuper à sylvà, consternati fubito clangore; statim & exercitus in fugam: nec duces fortius quam ut fugerent, non inconspicua tamen morte omnium. Jam Scipio nave fugiebat : fed afsequuris cum hostibus, gladium per viscera exegit : & ubi effet quodam requirente, respondit hoc ipsum; Bene se babet imperator. Juba quum fele recepillet in regiam, magnifice epulatus, postero die cum Petreio fugz comite, fuper menfas & pocula interficiendum le ei præbuit. Ille & regi suffecit, & sibi: quum interim semesi in medio cibi, & parentalia fercula regio fimul Romanoque fanguine madebant. Cato non interfuit bello : positisque apud Bagradam caffris, Uticam, velut altera Africæ claustra, servabat. Sed accepta partium clade, bibil cunctatus, ut fapiente dignum erat,

Conquests the farther. There was therefore no Difference between Pharsalia and Thapsos. but that the Mettle of Cesar's Party was the greater and more violent, as being angry that the War had grown upon their Hands after Pompey. Finally, the Signal for Battle was sounded by the Direction of the Soldiery, which had never been done at other times before the General's Word of Command. The Slaughter begun with Juba. His Elephants being unacquainted with War, and lately taken from the Wood. were affrighted with the sudden sounding of the Trumpets, and immediately the Army was put to Flight. Nor did the Generals behave more bravely than to fly, tho' the Death of them all was not unglorious. Scipio was now flying in a Ship; but the Enemy coming up with him, he run his Sword through his Bowels: and some Body asking where be was, be answered in this very Expression, the General is well. Juba withdrawing to his Palace, feasted there most sumptuoully, the Day after, with Petreius the Companien of his Flight; and at Table, and in the midst of their Cups, offered himself to him to be sain. He Served both the King & himself: whilst in the mean time the Victuals upon the Table balf-A 2 2 mortem

mortem etiam kerus ac civit. Nam poliquam mplexu dimitir, in nocte lecto ad lucernam Plat conis libro, qui improrfalltarem anima "docet paululum quievit. Tum erca priman vigiljam Bricho gladio revelatum manu peetus femel ite dingue percuffit Auf Molare formentis in ille palfus dum ableederent elcidie plagas lequitaque vis fanguinis moribundas manus in ipfo deligere reliquie. "Quaff non effet ulquain dimi carum, fic arma rurfus & partes : quantoque Africa luper Theffaliam, tanto Africam Toperabat Hilpania. Pinrimum quantum favoris partibus dabat frateriftas ducum, & pro une duos flare Pompeios. Traque nulquam acrocius mec tam ancipiti Marte concurfum ell. Promoted to

eaten, and the Euneral Meffes were wer with Royal and Roman Blood together. Caro doas not in the Fight, and while the Comp was pitchid at Bagrada, kept Utica, as it were. the other later into Africa. But neceiving the News of the Overthrow of the Panty, ma-Ring no Delay at att, as became a wife Man, be even joyfully embraced bis Dea: b. For after be bad at fini fed his Son and o ther Attendance from his Ear. braces, reading over in the Night by a Lamp Plato's Book; which treats of the Immertalify of the Soul, be after than Nept a tittle. Then about : the fift Water drawing his Sword, he struck his Breaks which he made bare with his Hand once and again, The Surgeons of ter this had the Confidence to maletreat the Man by their Applications to his Wounds: He suffered it till they were gone, and then tope open the Wounds, and a great Quantity of Blood Huing upon it, teft his dying Hands in the Wound .: But as

if there had been no fighting any where, Arms and the Party appeared again : And as much as Africa was beyond The faty, so much did Spain exceed Africa. The Fratermy of the Leaders procured a great deal of Favour to the Party, and especially the Confideration, that two Pompeys now fleod up for one. Ad-

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que legati conflixere fed acrius fuit cum ipfo mari, quim inter fe navibus beilum. Si quidem velut furorem civium castigaret Oceanus, utramque classem naufragio cecidit. Quinam ille horror, quum eodem tempore fluctus, procelle, viri, naves, armamenta confligerent ? adde fitte ipfius formidinem: vergentia in unum, hine Hispania, inde Mauritania littora; mare & intestinum, & externum; imminentesque Herculis speculas ; quum omnia undique fimul proclio & tempestate fævirent. Mox circa obfidiones urbium utrinque. discursion est : que miferm inter has arque illes deces incictatis Ro manz peenas dabante Omnium postrema certaminum Munda Hic non pro certerà folicitate, sed anceps, & diu trifle. predium : ut plane vide retur nescio quid deliberare fortuna : Sant &c infe ante aciem medior non ex more Cafar i five respects fragilitatis hus mana : five nimiam prosperorum suspectam. habens continuationem : vel eadem timens, post--1300

good in the very Mouth of the Ocean : Bus the Ships bad a sharper, Contest, with the Sea itself, than amongst themselves. For as if the Ocean intended to chastise the Eury of these Eel low-Citizens, it ruined both Fleets by a Wreck. What a dismal Scene was it, when at the same time, Waves, Storms, Men, Ships and Rigging engaged? Add the Dreadfulness of the Situation, the Shores on one side, of Spain, on the other, of Africa, bowed together, the Sea both inward and outward, and the high Rocks of Hercules banging over the Sea, while all things on all Hands were in great Confusion with the Battle and Storm together. Soon after they ran, on both fides, up and down to the Siege of Cities, which miserably suffer ed Punishment for the Rome Alliance betwine the Generals on one fide and the other. At Munda was the last of all the Battles. Here Matters went not agreeably to his other good Fortune, but the Rattle was doubtful and dismal a long time: that. Fortune Seemen plainly to deliberate upon know not what. And indeed Cefar himfelf was before the Fight foremental fad, not according to his Custom, whether from a Consideration of Human Frailty, or Suspecting the extraordinary Continuance of his quapa

quam idem effe cœperat quod Pompeius. Sed in ipio prœlio, quod nemo unquam meminerat. quum diu pari Marte acies nihil aliud quam occiderent, in medio ardore pugnantium fubito ingens inter utrosque sileatium, quafi conveniffet. Hic omnium fenfus erat. Noviffime illud inufitatum Cæfaris oculis nefas, post quatuordecim annos probata veteranorum manus gradum retro dedit. Quod etfi nondum fugerat, apparebat tamen pudore magis, quam virtute refistere. Itaque ablegato equo, fimilis furenti, primam in aciem procurrit. Ibi prenfare fugientes, confirmare, per totum denique agmen oculis, manibus, clamore volitare. Dicitur in illa perturbatione & de extremis agitalle fecum. & ita manifesto vultu fuisse, quafi occupare manu mortem vellet; nifi cohortes hoffium quinque per transversam aciem actæ, quas Labienus periclitantibus castris subfidio miserat, fugæ speciem præbuiffent. Hoc aut ipse credidit, aut dux callidus arripuit in

Prosperity, or fearing the same things, after he begun to be the same that Pompey had been. But in the Battle, a thing happened, which no Body had ever remembred before, after the Armies for a long time had done nothing else but slaughter. one another, inequal Fight, inthe midst of all the Heat of the Fighters, there was fuddenly a buge Silence betwixt both Parties. as if it had been agreed upon. At last happened that Abomination, unknown to the Eyes of Cefar, his approved Body of Veterans, after fourteen Years Service, now gave Ground. And tho' they did not fly, yet it appeared that they refifted more out of Shame, than Courage. Wherefore fending away his Horse, he runs like a mad Man into the Front; there he seized upon such as fled, encouraged them, and run through the whole Army, with his Eyes and Hands busy, and great bouting. He is said to have thought with himself, in that Disturbance, of the utmost Extremity; and to bave appeared with a Countenance manifestly such, as if he had a Mind to kill himself with his own Hand, which had it's likely happened, but that five Battallions of the Enemy that were carried through the Army, which Labienus had fent to the Relief of the Camp in Danger, made an occaoccasionem: & quasi in fugientem invectus, fimul & fuorum erexit animos, & hoftes perculit. Nam hi dum fe putant vincere, tortiùs lequi; Pompeiani dum fugere credunt fuos, fugere coeperunt. Quanta fuerit holtium cædes, ira, rabiésque victoribus, fic æstimari potest. Hoc à prœlio profugi quum le Mundam recepissent, & Cæfar obfideri **statim** victos imperaffet, congestis cadaveribus agger effectus est, que pilis jaculifque confixa inter se tenebantur. Fædum etiam inter barbaros! Sed videlicet victoriam desperantibus Pompeii liberis, Cnæum prœlio profugum, crure faucio deserta & avia petentem, Cefonius apud Lauronem oppidum confequutus, pugnantem (adeò nondum desparabat) interfecit. Sextum fortuna in Celtiberiam interim abscondit; alisque post Cæsarem bellis refervavit. Cæfar in patriam victor invehitur. Primum de Gallia triumphum transmiserat Rhenus, & Rhodanus ceanus. Altera laurus

Anthony 32

Appearance of Flight. This be either believed, or the crafty General took hold of it, as a fine Occasion; and inveighing against the Enemy as flying, be at once both raised the Courage of his own Men, and differtned the Enemy. For those whilf they think themselves victorious, press on more bravely; and the Pompeians, whilst they believe their Friends to be flying. begun to fly. How great the Slaughter of the Enemis was and the Rage & Fury of the Conquerors, may be bence estimated: Those that fled from this Battle having withdrawn themselves to Munda, and Cesar ordering the vanquified Enemy to be immediately befieged, a Mole was made of dead Bodies thrown together, which being fluck through with Lances and Javelins, were kept together. An abominable thing even a. mongst Barbarians! But Pompey's Sons despairing of the Victory, Cesonius overtaking Cneus flying from the Battle, with a Leg wounded, and making his way for defert and lonely Places, at the Town of Lauron, killed him fighting (so far yet was he from despairing quite) Fortune in the mean time bid Sextus in Celtiberia, and referved bim for other Wars after Cefar. Cefar & ex auro captivus Q- rides victorious into bis native City. The Rhine and the Rhone, and the captine Ocean of Gold.

Expitia: tunc in ferculie Nilus, Arimoe, & ad fimulachrum ignium ardens Pharus. Terrius de Pharnace currus, & Ponto. Quartus Iubam & Mauros, & bis fubactam oftendehar Histoaniam. Pharfalia, & Thaples: 8c Munda nutquam, & guanto majora cram, de quibus non riumphabat I Hie aliquando finis atmis fute Religia pax intruenta; denfinantia elementia sellimi: Nemo cafus imperio pracer Afranium Jath ignoverat femel) & Patition Syllam. Bidicard generos time-te : filianque Pompeti cum patraclibus ex Sylla: hic posteris cavebatur. staque non ingratis civibers omnes unum in principent congetti hores i circu templa imagines, in themto diffine ne eddie comma ; fugge-Aus in curis ; faltigioni in domo : ments in coloc And how parely infle parité perperdélique die mor movimme, dubium m ipio volente, ob lata pro Roffris ab Antonto confide regni infignlu. Que omnia velut infulæ in destinatam morti victimam conge-

brought up the first Triumph voer Gaul Anyther Triumph was over Agopt. Then were upon the Fercula, the Nile, Arfince and Pharus burning like Fire. The third triumphal Chariot was for Pharnaces and Pontus. The fourth hewed fuba and the Moors, and Spain voice conquered. Pharfalia, Thapfus and Munda were no where to be feen. And how much greater were those things. for which he and not triumph? Here at tast was an End of War. The Peace following was without any Bloodhed ; and the War name amends for by Clemency: No Body was flain by his Order besides Aframius. (He had paraoned bim once, which was enough and Faultus Sylla. He had learnt to be afraid of Sons in-Live : and the Daughter of Pompey, with her Coufins by Sylla. Here Care was taken of Posterity. Wherefore his Countrymen being not un grateful, all Honours were conferred upon this great Man ? As Images in the Temples, & Crown diversified with Rays in the Phones, a Throne in the Senate House, a Cupato upon his own House, a Month in Meaven. Befines be was called Father of his Country, and made Diction for Life. At was conferring, the Enfigns of Royal Dignity were offered him rebantur.

rebantur. Quippe clementiam principis vicit invidia; gravifque erat liberis ipfa beneficiorum potentia. Nec diutius dilatio donata est: sed Brutus & Caffius, alique patricii confenserunt in cædem principis. Quanta via fati! manaverat late conjuratio : libellus etiam Cæfari datus eodem die; nec perlitare centum victimis potuerat. Venit in curiam tamen, expeditionem Parthicam meditans. Ibi in curuli fedentem eum senatus invasit : tribusque & viginti vulneribus ad terram datus eft. Sie ille, qui terrarum orbem civili fanguine impleverat, tandem iple fanguine fuo curiam implevit.

in the Rostra, by the Confus Antony: all which Things were heaped upon him like Ribbands upon a Victim destined to Death. For Envy prevailed over the Prince's Clemency, and the very Power of conferring Benefits was intolerable to a free People. Nor was Delay long granted bim; but Brutus and Coffius, and others of the Nobility, conspired together for the killing of this great Man. How great is the Power of Fate! The Conspiracy had spread very far. A Paper was given Cafar upon the very Day of his Death. discovering the Plot; per could be find the Omens favourable fo much as once in a bundred Victims offered one after another. However be came into the Senate-House, designing an Expedition against the Parthi-

ans. There the Senate fell upon bim as he sat upon his Ivory Seat, and he was struck to the Ground with three and twenty Wounds. Thus he that had filled the World with the Blood of his Fellow-Citizens, at last filled the Senate-

House with his own Blood.

C A P. III. Cesar Augustus.

Opulus Romanus; Czfare & Pompeio trucidatis, rediffe in statum pristinæ libertatis videbatur : & redierat, nifi aut Pompeius liberos, aut Cæfar hæredem reliquis-

THE People of Rome, after Celar and Pompey were flain, seemed to have returned to the State of their former Freedom: and it had so returned, had not either Pompey lest Children, or Cafar an Heir, or, achat was more pernicious than Bb

iet : vel, quod utroque perpiciofius fuit; fi non cellga quondam, mox æmulus Cæfarianæ poten tiæ, fax & turbo sequentis fæculi, fiperfuisset Antonius. Qu ppe dum Sextus paterna repetit; trepidatum toto mari : dum Octavius mortem patris ulcifcitur, iterum fuit movenda Theffalia; dum Antonius varius ingenio, aut fuccessorem Cæsaris indignatur Octavium, aut amore Cleopatræ delcifcit in regem; aliter ialvus este non potuit, nifi confugifiet ad servitutem. Gratulandum tamen in tanta perturbatione est, quod potissimum ad Octavium Cæsarem Augustum summa rerum rediit: qui sapientia sua atque folertia, perculfum undique & perturbatum ordinavit imperii corpus: quod ita haud dubiè nunquam coire & consentire potuiffet, nifi unius præfidis nutu, quasi anima & mente regeretur. Marco Antonio, Publio Dolabella consulibus, imperium Romanum jam ad Cæfares transferente fortuna, varius & multiplex civitatis motus fuit : quódque in annua coeli convertione fieri solet, ut mota

both, if Antony who had formerly been the Colleague of Casar, and was afterwards fond of his Power, the Incendiary and Disturber of the following Age had not survived. For whilf Sextus demands again what belonged to his Father, there was a great Consternation all over the Sea. Whilft Octavius revenges the Death of his Father. The saly was again to be difturbed, whilft Antony very inconstant in his Humour, either thinks much that Octavius should be the Successor of Cesar, or through the Love of Gleopatra, degenerates into a King, the Roman People could no other Ways be secure, unless they fled for Refuge to a State of Slavery. However we have Reason to rejoyce, that in so great a Distraction, the Management of Affairs came into the Hands of Octavius Augustus Cæsar; who by his Wisdom and Dexterity, put in Order the Body of the Empire shattered on all Hands, and fadly distracted, which without doubt, could never have pieced again and held together, unless it had been governed by the Direction of one President, as it were one Soul and Mind. When Mark Antony and Publius Dolabella were Consuls, Fortune now transferring the Roman Empire to the Cafars, various and manifold were the Convulsions fidera

sidera tonent, ac suos slexus tempestate significent; sic cum Romanæ dominationis, id est humani generis conversione, penitus intremuit, omnsque genere discriminum, civilibus, terrestribus, ac navalibus bellis, omne imperii corpus agitatum est.

of the State. And what uses to happen in the annual Revolution of the Heavens, that the Constellations in their Motion occasion Thunder, and signification Risings and Settings by tempestuous Weather; just so with the Revolution of the Roman Government, that is of Mankind, the whole Body of the Concustion and was disturbed

the Empire received a mighty Concussion, and was disturbed with all manner of Dangers and Civil Wars, both by

Land and Sea.

C A P. IV. Bellum Mutinense.

PRima civilium motuum causa testamen tum Cæfaris fuit, cujus fecundus hæres Antonius prælatum fibi Octavium furens, inexpiabile contra adoptionem acerrimi juvenis susceperat bellum. Quippe quum intrà decem& octo annos tenerum, ebnoxium, & opportunam injuriæ juvenem videret, ipse, plenz ex commilitio Cæsaris dignitatis, lacerare furtis hæreditatem, ipsum insectari probris, cunctis artibus cooptationem Julia gentis. inhibere non defineret; denique ad opprimendum juvenem, palàm arma moliri : & jam parato. exercitu in Cifalpina Galhia refistentem motibus fuis Decimum Brutum

ASAR's Will was the first Occasion of Civil Commetions, whose second Heir Antony, enraged that Octavius had been preferred before him, undertook with inplacable Fury a War in in opposition to the Adoption of this most active Youth. For seeing him but a tender Youth under eighteen Tears of Age, obnoxious and liable, as he thought, to any ill Usage, be being a Person of consummate Dignity, by reason of his having served so long under Cesar, and not ceasing to dismember his Inheritance by clandestine Acts of Injustice, to pursue bim with opprobrious Language, and by all his Arts to baffle his Adoption into the Julian Family, he at last openly took up. Arms. to ruin the young Gentleman, and beving now raised an Army, besieged Decimus Brutus, obfide-Bba

Cifalpine Gaul. Octavius Ce-

far, who was recommended to

the Favour of the Publick by

his Age and the Injustice offered

him, and the Grandeur of the

the Name which he had taken

upon him, having engaged the Veterans again to take up

Arms, tho' but a private Per

fon (who would believe it?)

falls upon the Conful, delivers Brutus from his Siege at Mo-

dena, and beats Antony out of

his Camp. Then too he appear-

obfidebat: Octavius Gæ- that opposed his Motions in far. ztate & injuriá favorabilis. & nominis majeftate, quod fibi induerat, revocatis ad arma veteranis, privatus (quis crederet ?) consulem aggreditur. Obfidio Mutinz liberat Brutum: Antonium exuit castris. Tum quidem eriam manu pulcher apparuit : nam cruentus & saucius aquilam, à moriente fignifero traditam, suis humeris in castra referebat.

ed Glorious in Action, for tho' he was bloody and wounded, he brought off the Eagle delivered bim by the dying Standard Bearer, upon his Shoul-

ders into the Camp.

Bellum Perufinum. CAP. V.

A Lterum bellum concitavit agrorum divisio, quoi Casar veteranis in caftris, pretium militiz persolvebat. Semper alias Antonii pelfimum ingenium Fulvia gladio cincta virilis militiz, uxor agitabat. Ergo deputios agris colonos incitando, iterum in arma ierat. Hic vero jam non privatis, fed totis fenatus fuffragijs judicatum hoftem Calar aggressus, intra Perulia muros redegit, compulitque ad extrema deditionis, turpi & nibil non experta tame.

THE Division of Lands amongst the Soldiery occa-Jioned another War, which Cofar assigned the Veterans in his Camp, as the Reward of their Service. Fulvia Antony's Wife. girt with a Sword which belongs only to Men in War wrought strongly upon the Difposition of Autony, otherwise but very indifferent. Wherefore he again engaged in Arms, by raifing the Boors that had been turned out of their Lands. And now Cefar attacks him declared an Enemy, not only in the private Sentiments of the People, but by the Vetes of the subole Senate, and reduced

bsm

him within the Walls of Perusia, and obliged him to the Extremity of a Surrender, by a wretched Famine, in which every thing was tryed for Subfiftance.

CAP. VI. Triumviratus.

UUM folus etiam gravis paci, gravis Reipublicæ effet Antonius, quafi ignis incendio Lepidus accessit. Quid contra duos exercitus? Necesse fuit venire in cruentissimi fæderis socieratem? Diversa omnium Vota. Lepidum Reipublice : Antonium ultionis de his, qui se hostem judicassent: Czfarem inultus pater; & Manibus ejus graves Caffius & Brutus agitabant. In hoc velut fœdus pax inter tres duces componitur. Apud Confluentes inter Perufiam & Bononiam jungunt manus, & consalutant. pressa; armisRepublica,

WHilf Antony alone was dangerous to the Publick Quiet, dangerous to the Government, Lepidus was superadded to him, as it were Fire to a Burning. What could Cz. far do now against two Armies? There was a Necessity for him to come to an Agreement upon a most bloody Treaty. The Wilbes divitiarum cupido, qua- of them all were different. The rum spes ex turbatione Desire of Riches fired Lepidus of which he had great Hopes from a Disturbance of the Com. monwealth. The Define of Revenge from those that had declared bim an Enemy, pushed on Antony. His Father as yet unrevenged, and Brutus and Cassius highly offensive to his Ghoft, drove Cafar on. In order to a Treaty for these Purposes, a Peace is made up amongst the three Commanders. Nullo bono more Tri- As Confluences bearing Perus um viratus invaditur; op: fix and Bononie, sbey join Hands, and the Armies falute redit Syllana proferiptio : one another. The Triempuicujus atrocitas nihil in fe rate is feized by them and the minus habet, quem nu Commonwealth being maftered merum cent m quadra. by Force of Arms, the Protus fædi, truces, misera- Solla is revived. The Cruelty biles, toto terrarum orbe of which has no less in it, than fugientium, pro quibus a Number of an bundred and

quis pro dignitate rei ingemiscat! quum Antonius Lucium Criarem avunculum fuum, Lepi-Lucium Paulum fuum tratrem profcripferit? Romæ capita cæforum proponere in Ro-Aris jam ufitatum erat : verim fic quoque civitas lacrymas tenere non powie, quum recisum Ciceronis caput in illis suis Roffris videretur, nec aliter ad videndum eum quam folebat ad audienthere was fo much of it.

forty Senators. The Deaths of Persons flying all the World over were (bameful, cruel and miserable; for which who can grieve answerably to the Occafion, when Antony proscribed Lucius Gefar his Uncle, Lepidus Lucius Paulus bis Brother! It was now customary to set up the Heads of such as were fain at Rome in the Rostra. But for all that the City could not refrainTears, when the Head of Cicero being cut off was seen in those Rostra of his, nor did the Peoplerun any otherdum, concurreretur. Hæc wife to see him, than they used scelera in Antonii Depi- before to hear him. These Vildique tabulis. Cæfar lanies were in the Tables of percustoribus patris con. Antony and Lepidus. Cefar tentus fuit. Hac quo- was content with the Affafque nisi multa fuillet, sins of his Father. And this etiam justa cædes habe- Execution might have apretur. peared reasonable, but that

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C A P. VII. Bellum Caffi & Bruti.

DRutus & Cassius sic D Cæfarem, quafi Tarquinium regem, depulifie regno videbantur : fed libertatem, quam maximè restitutam voluerunt illo ipio parricidio perdidere. Igitus cæde perfecta, quum veteranos Cafaris, nec immerità timerent, fatim è curia in Capitolium confugerunt. Nec illis ad ul-

PRutus and Cassius seemed to D have thrown Cefar, as it were King Tarquin, from the Sovereignty ; but they lost by that Parricide, the Liberty which they so much desired to have restored. Wherefore after they had performed their Exeoution upon him, being afraid, and not without Reason, of Cafar's Veterans, they immediately fled from the Senate-House to the Capitol. Nor did they want tionem,

tionem deerat animus : fed ducem non habebant. Igitur quum appareret, que strages Reipublica immineret, displicuit ultio cum confulis abolitione decreta. Ne tamen publici doloris oculos ferrent, in provincias ab illo ipso, quem occiderant, Cæfare datas, Syriam & Macedoniam, concesserunt. Sic vindicta Cæsaris dilata potiùs quam oppressa est. Igitur ordinata magis ut poterat, quam ut debebat, in Triumviros republica, recto ad Urbis præfidium Lepido, Cæsar cum Antonio in Cassium Brutúmque succingitur. Illi comparatis ingentibus copiis, eandem illam, quæ fatalis Cnæo Pompeio fuit, harenam inse-Sed nec tum derant. imminentia cladis destinatæ figna atuere. Nam & affuetæ cadaverum pabulo volucres, castra quali jam fua circumvolabant: & in aciem prodeuntibus obvius Æthiops nimis aperte ferale fignum fuit. Ipsique Bruto per noctem, quum illato lumine ex more aliqua fecum agitaret, atra quedam imago fe obtulit : & que effet in-

a good Inclination for Revenge; but they had no General. Wherefore when it appeared what Desolation threatned the Commonwealth, the Revenge of his Death was not judged proper. However that they might not bear the Eyes of Publick Grief. they withdrew into the Provinces given them by that very Cefar, whom they had flain, Syria and Macedonia. Thus the Revenge of Cafar's Death, was rather put off, than efjectually prevented. Wherefore, the Commonwealth being regulated rather as it could, than as it ought, Lepidus being left for the Security of the Town, Cesar with Antony prepares to march against Cassius and Bru-They having raised vast Forces, possessed themselves of the same Place of Action, which was fatal to Cneus Pompey. But then too appeared Signs of the Destruction that was abproaching them. For Birds, used to feed upon Carkasses, already flew about the Camp as their own; and a Black meeting them as they were going out to Battle, was too plainly a most dismal Sign. And a black Phantom presented itself to Brutus in the Night-time, whilft be was, according to Custom, mufing upon something or other. with a Light by him, and being ask'd what it was, it replied, Your evil Genius. This terrogata

prælagio in Cæfaris cafiris omnia, aves, victimaque promiferant : fed nihil illo przfentius, quod Cæfaris medicus formio admonitus est, ut Cefar castris excederet, quibus capi imminebat: ut factum est. Acie namque commissa, quum pari ardore aliquandiu dimicatum foret : quamvis duces non effent præfentes, quorum alterum corporis agritudo, illum metus & ignavia subduxissent; staret tamen pro partibus invicta fortuna & ultoris, & qui vindicabatur : primum adeo anceps fuit. & par utrinque discrimen, ur exitus prœlii docuit. Capta fune hinc Cafaris caltra, inde Caffii. Sed quanto efficacior eft fortuna quam virtus! & quam verum est, quod moriens efflavit, non in re, sed in verbo tantim, effe virtutem! Victoriam illi prœlio error dedit. Caffius inclinato cornu

terrogata; Tuus, inquit, it said, and vanished immedimalus genius. Hoc dixit, 'ately before the Eyes of him a-& fub oculis mirantis ftonifbed at the Matter. With evanuit. Pari in meliora the like Presage for better, the Birds and Victims promised all manner of Prosperity in Cesar's Camp. But nothing was more plain than this, that Cefar's Physician was warned in a Dream, That Cæfar should quit the Camp, which was a going to be taken; as it happened. For a Battle being join'd, after they had fought for some time with equal Heat, altho' the Commanders were not present, one of which the fickly Condition of his Body had obliged to be absent, and the other his own Fears and Cowardice,. yet the invincible Fortune both of the Avenger, and of him that reas avenged, stood up for the Party: At first the Dispute. was as equal and doubtfut on both Sides, as the Event of the Battle spewed. On one side, Cafar's Camp was taken; on the other Cassis's : But how much more powerful is Fortune than good Conduct! And bow true is that; which he when dying uttered. That Virtue confifted not in any real Substance, but in a Word only! A Mistake gave the Victory in that Battle. Cassus, when his Wing fuorum, quum capris begun to fly, feeing the Horse Cafaris caffris, rapido retreating with violent Hafte impetu recipientes se e- upon the taking of Casar's quites videret, fugere Camp, supposing they were flyarbitratus

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in fę arbitratus, evadit in tumulum. Inde pulvere &frepitu,etiam nocte vici na, eximentibus gestæ rei fenfum, quum speculator quoque in id miffus, tardins renunciaret; tranfactum de partibus ratus, uni de proximis auferendum præbuit caput. Brutus quum in Caffio etiam fuum animum perdidiffet, ne quid ex con-Aituti fide refignaret (ita enim par superesse bello convenerat) ipie quoque uni comitum fuorum confodiendum præbuit latus. Quis sapientissimos viros non miretur ad ultimum non fuis manibus usos; nisi si hoc quoque ex persuasione defuit, ne violarent manus, fed in abolitione fanctissimarum piissimadicio fuo, scelere alieno, pious Souls, uterentur.

ing too, gets up to a Hill. And then the Dust and Noise, and approaching Night too, preventing all Perception of robat was done, and a Scout too fent out for the Purpose, being long in bringing in his Intelligence, supposing the Party was absolutely ruined, be offered bis Head to one of those that were about bim to take off. Brucus baving lost his very Soul in Cassius, that he might not infringe in the least the Faith of their Agreement (for it had been agreed both to survive the War, or neither) be likewife offered bis Side to one of bis Attendants to fab. Who would not wonder that these most wife Men did not at last make use of their own Hands, unless in was, that they might not profane their Hands, but use their own Judgement, and the Wickedness of others, in the dispatchrumque animarum, ju- ing of those most upright and

C. A P. VIII. Bellum cum Sexto Pompeio,

CUblatis percufforibus Cælatis, **fupererat** Pompeii domus. Alter juvenum in Hispania occiderat, alter fuga evalerat a contractifque infelicis belli reliquiis, quum infuper ergaftula armafiet, Siciliam, Sardiniam-

21254.

THE Affassins of Casar being taken off, the House of Pompey was left. One of the woung Men his Sons, had been kill'd in Spain, the other had got off by Flight, and drawing together the Remains of this unhappy War, having too armed the Slaves, he kept Poftimens ne periret.

que habebat. Jam Beclasse seffion of Sicily and Sarding. medium mare infederan. And now be bad poffeffed bitteo quam diverfus à parre! sets of the Middle of the Sea Ille Gilicas extinuerar : with a Fleet. O how different hic fecum piratas navales was he from his Father ! He Tanta male bad Suppressed the Ciliotans belli penitus in Sicular This carried Pirates atong with freto juvenis oppressed bim. The youth wasent irely over cft : magnique, famam thrown the Paro of Sicily in ducie ad inferos fecunt a productions Buttle, and would ruliffer fi nihil tentaffer bave carried with bim to the ulterius; nifi quod mag. Shades the Churacter of a great næ indolis fignum eft, Commander, if he had attempted sperare semper. Perdi- norhing surther; but that it the enim rebus profugit; is a Sign of a great Genius to Affanque velis perit bope atways. For after the venturus ibi in manue Rivin of his Affairs by that hostium & catenas, & & Defeat, be fled and fail a for guod miferrimum el Afia, being there to come into fortibus viris, ad holtium the Hands of his Enemies, and arbitrium fub percuffere Chains, and what is most mile. moriturus. Non alia rable of all to brave Men, to post Xerxem miserabili die under the Hands of an Exor fugal Quippe mode ecutioner at the Pleasure of his trecentarium quinquagin Enemies. There never was a ta navium dominus, cum my Flight more piriful fince extincto Pratoria navis Master of three bundred and lumine, annulis in mare fifty Ships, fled with fix or feat abjectis, pavens atque ven, putting out the Light of respectans, & tamen non his own Ship, and throwing his Rings into the Sea, affrighted and looking behind him, and yet not afreid of periffing.

C A.P. IX. Bellum Paribieum duce Ventidio.

Damvis in Caffio & Bruto partes fulluliffet; in Pompeio totame partium nomen abalefe,

THO Cafar had demolified the Party in Caffitis and Brutus, and in Fompey quite abolished the very Name of the fet, nondum tamen ad Party, yet be bad not doite expacie

macis flabilitatem profecerat Cafar, quum fcopulus, & nodus, & mora publice securitatis supereffet Antonius. Nec ille defuit vitiis, quin periret, immo omnia expercus ambitu & luxuria, primim holles, deinde cives, tandem etiam terrare sui sæculum liberavit. Parthi clade Craffiana altius animos erexerant ; civilésque populi Romani discordias læti acceperant : itaque ut prima adfulfit occasio, non dubitaverunt erumpere, ultro quidem invitante Labieno; qui missus à Caffio Brutoque (quis furor scelerum!) follicitaverat hostes in auxilium ; & illi Pacoro du. ce, regio juvene, distipant Antoniana præsidia. Saxa legatus, ne veniret in potestatem, à gladio suo impetravit. Denique ablata Syria, emanabat latids malum, hostibus sub auxilii specie sibi vincentibus: nifi Ventidius, & hic legatus Antonii, incredibili felicitate & Labieni copias, ipfumque Pacorum, & omnem Parthicum, equitatum, toto inter Orontem & Euphratem sinu late cecidiffet. Viginti amplius

nough for the Security of the Publick Peace, while that Rock, Knot and Impediment of the Publick Quiet Antony was left. Nor was be awanting to his own Destruction by his Vices; nay, trying all things for the purpose by his Ambition and Luxury, be first delivered the Enemies of Rome, and then bis Countrymen, and at bast the Age from the Dread of bim. The Parthians. upon the Overthrow of Graffus, had raifed their Spirits very high , and with Joy received the News of the Civil Broits of the Roman People. Wherefore, as Soonas thefir fi Occasion appeared they made no doubt to fally out. Labienus indeed very forwardly inviting them to it, who being feut by Caffius and Brutus, (how great is the Madness of Wickedness) had sollicited the Enemy to their Afficance; and they, with Pacorus for their Leader, a Couth of the Royal Family, break up all the Garrisons of Antony. Saxa, a Lieutenant of bis, procured from his own Sword the Happines not to fall into their Hands. Finally, baving carried Syria, the Mischief had spread more widely, the Enemy conquering for themselves, under the Show of affifting others, but that Ventidius, who too was a Lievetenant of Antony, with incredible good Fontum, Ccal

millium fuit; nec fine confilio ducis : qui fi mulato metu adeo passus est hostem castris succedere, donec ablumpto jactus fpatio, adimeret usum sagittarum. Rex fortiffime dimicans cecidit. Mox circumlato ejus per urbes quæ desciverant, capite, Syria fine bello recepta. Sic Craffianam cladem Pacori cæde pensavimus.

every where overthrew the Troops of Labienus, and Pacorus himself, and all the Parthian Horse, all along the Tract between Orontes and Euphrates: it was above twenty Mile long. Nor was this effected without the good Conduct of the General, who presending Fear, suffered the Enemy to come close up to the Camp, till there being no room left for the Discharge of their Weapons, he took away the Use of their Arrows: The

King fell fighting very valiantly. Soon after his Head being carried about through the Cities, which had revolted, Spria was recovered without any further War. Thus we made a Return for the cutting off of Crassus, by the killing

of Pacorus.

CAP. X. Bellum Parthicum cum Antomo.

E Xpertis invicem Parquum Craffus atq; Pacorus utrinque virium mutuarum documenta fecifient pari rurfus reverentia integrata amicitia: & quidem ab ipfo fædus Antonio cum rege percufnitas hominis! dum titulorum cupidine Araxem & Euphratem fub imarelicia repente Syria in

HE Parthians and the Romans having tried one another; whilft Craffus and Pacorus had on each side given Proofs of their mutual Strength, their former Friend-Ship was renewed with equal Reverence for one another, and a Treaty concluded by Antony fum. Sed immense va- himself with the King. But O the immense Vanity of the Man! whilft out of a Fondness for Titles, he desires to have Aginibus fuis legi concu- raxes and Euphrates read unpiscit; neque causa, nec der his Statues, without any confilio, ac ne imaginaria Occasion, and without any quidem belli indictione, Prudence, and without the quali hoc quoque ex arte least proclaiming of War, as if ducis effet, obrepere ; this too belong'd to the Art of ParParthos impetum facit. Gens præter armorum fiduciam callida, fimulat trepidationem, & in campos fugam: hic statim quafi victor sequebatur: quum subitò nec magna hostium manus, ex improviso, & Jam in festos via, lub vespere, velut nimbus erupit : & miffis undique fagittis duas legiones operuerunt: Nihil acciderat in comparationem cladis, quæ in posterum diem imminebat, nisi intervenisset deum miseratio. Unus ex clade Crassiana Parthico habitu castris adequirat, & falute Latinè data, quum fidem ipso fecifiet, quid immineret, edocuit; jam affuturum cum omnibus copiis regem: irent retro, peterentque montes: sic quoque hostem fortasse non defore. Atque ita le quuta est minor vis hostium quam imminebat Adfuit tamen ; deletæque relique copiæ forent, nifi urgentibus telis in modum grandinis, quadam torte, quali docti, procubuissent in genua milites, & elatis super capita fcutis, cæforum speciem præbuissent. Tum Parthus arcus inhibuit.

a General to creep upon his Enemy, quitting Syria on a sudden, he makes an Inroad upon That Nation. the Parthians. besides the reasonable Considence they have in their Arms, being Subtle too, pretends a mighty Consternation, and to fly into the Plains. He immediately pursued them as Conquerour : when all on a sudden no great Army of the Enemy, unawares broke out like a Shower of Rain in the Evening upon them, weary with their March, and discharging their Arrows on all figes, covered two Legions with them. Nothing had yet befallen the Romans, in Comparison of the Destruction that threatened them the next Day, bad not the Pity of the Gods interposed. One of those that were saved upon the Overthrow of Crassus, rides up to the Camp in a Parthian Dress, and giving a Salute in Latin, and having gained Credit by that. he told them what bung over their Heads, That the King would presently be there with all bis Forces; he advised them to go back, and get to the Mountains: That notwithstanding they did so, the Enemy perhaps would not be far behind. And so a less Number of Enemies follow'd them, than otherwise was ready to fall upon them. Tet they came up with them, and the Deinde

Deinde Romani quum se rurfus extulifient, adeo ex barbaris milerit vocem ; ite, & bene valete, Romani; merito vos victores fama gentium loquitur, qui Parthorum tela fugistis. Non minor ex aqua postea, quam ab hoflibus clades. Infesta primum siti regio. Tum quibusdam Salinacidis fluvius infestior; novissimé quia jam invalidis & avide hautichantur: noxize etiam dulces fuere. Mox & ardores per Armeniam; & nives per Cappadociam; & utriulque coeli subita mutatio pro pestilentia tuit. Sic vix tertia parte de sedecim legionibus reliqua; quim argentum clus patim dolabris concideretur : & subinde in-ter moras mortem à gladiarore suo effiagiraffet cgregius imperator; tandem perfugit in Syriam. lbi incredibili quadam mentis vecordia terocior aliquanto factus eft; quali viciflet quia evaletat. in both Places, were as ill

rest of the Army would have been cut off, but that whilst the Weapons poured in upon them in the manner of Hail, the Soldiers by some good Fortune as if they had been taught, fell down upon their Knees, and bolding up their Shields above their Heads, made an Appearance of Men that were flain: Upon that the Parthians forbore their Bows; and then the Romans raising themselves 4gain, the Matter was so much d Wonder with them, that one of the Barbarians attered these Words, 'Go your ways, and fare well Romans, Fame defernedly celebrates you for the Conquerors of the Nations, who have escaped the Weapons of the Parthians, There was no less Mischief from the Water, than the Enemy. In the first Place the Country was by its Droness pernicious to them. And then to some the River Salinacides was more pernici -At last too sweet Water mas prejudicial, because it mas drunk by them now fick, and too greedily. Soon after too the Heats in Armenia, and the Snows in Cappadocia, and the fudden Change of the Weather as a Plague. Thus scarce a third Part of fixteen Legions being left, whilft his Silver mas every where cut in Pieces with Hatchets, and he now and then, during a Stop of the Army, defired Death from a Gladiator of his, this excellent Commander got at last into Syria. There he was rendered somewhat more haughty, by an incredible Madness of Mind, as if he had been vitto-

C A P. XI. Bellum cum Antonio & Cleopatra.

Uror Antonii quatenus per ambitum non interiret, luxu & libidine extinctus Quippe post Parthos, quam exolus arma in otio ageret, captus amore Cleopatra, quali bene geffis rebus, in regio se find reficiebat. Hæc mulier Ægyptia, ab ebrio imperatore, pretium libidinum Romanum imperium petit. Et pro-misit Antonius : quasi facilior effet Partho Romanus. Igitur dominationem parare, nec tacité: fed patrix, nominis, toga, fascium oblitus, totus in monftrum illud ut mente, ita animo quoque, & cultu desciverat. Aureum in manu baculum ; ad latus acinaces; purpurca veitis ingentibus obitricta gemmis ; diadema aderat, ut regina ren ipfe fruerener. Αđ primam novorom thum tamam Cafar à Brundifio trajecciat, ut venienti bello occurreret : politique in Epiro caffris, Leucadem infoTHE Madness of Antony fince it could not be allayed bis Ambition, had at tall an End pre to it by his Lawrery and Luft. For after his Expedition against the Porthians, bating Arms, and living in Idleness, charmed with the Love of Cleopatra, as if his Affairs had been well managed, be refreshed himself in the Queen's Bosom, This Agyptian Woman defires from the drunken General the Roman Empire as the Price of her lufful Dalliance with him. And Antony promised her, as if the Roman were more easy to deal with than the Parthians. Wherefore be was now preparing to feize the Government of the whole Empire pretty openly. Bus forgetting bis Country, Name, Dress, and Fasces, be was with all his Heart and Soul wholly given up to that Monster. Ho had a golden Sceptre in bis Hand, and a Soymitar by his Side : a Scarlet Robe classed with huge Jewels. He had too a Diadem, that he might enjeg the Queen as a King. Upon the first Advice of this new Disturbance, Cesar had passed over from Brundisium to meet the approaching War; and

ten, & Ambracii finûs cornua, infelta classe fuccinxerat. Nobis quadringentz amplius naves: ducente non minus hoflium : fed numerum magnitudo penfabat. Quippe à senis in novenos remorum ordinibus, ad hoc turribus atque tabulatis allevatæ, castelforum & urbium specie, non fine gemitu maris, & labore ventorum ferebantur: quæ quidem ipla moles exitio fuit. Czfaris naves à triremibus in fenos non amplins ordines creverant. Itaque habiles in omnia qua usus poscebat, ad impetus & recursos flextique capiendos, illas graves, & ad omnia præpedicas, fingulas plures adorta, missibus simul, tum roffris, ad hoc ignibus jactis, ad arbitrium diffipavere. Nec ulla re magis hoailium copiarum apparuit magnitudos quim post victoriam. Quippe immensa classis, naufragio belli facto, toto mari ferebat Arabumque, & Sabzorum, & mille aliarum gentium Afiæ spolia. Purpuram aurumque in ripam affidue mota ventis maria revomebant. Prima dux

pitching his Camp in Epire, he had lined the Island of Leucas. and Mount Leucate, and the Horns of the Ambracian Bay with his Fleet. We had above four bundred Ships, the Enemies were two bundred, no less, but their Size made amends for the Smallness of their Number. For they role from fix Banks of Oars to nine, befides being raised with Towers and bigh Decks, they moved along in the Form of Castles and Cities, not without a Groaning of the Sea, and to the great Fatique of the Winds, which Bulkiness was indeed their Ruin. Cesar's Ships rose from Triremes to fix Banks, and no further. Wherefore they were ready for all things that Need required, for Allault, to take Wheels or Turns, and several of them attacking those heavy ones fingly, and unqualified by their Unweildiness for every thing, they scattered them at their Pleasure, with their missive Weapons, together with their Rostra, and besides with Fire thrown into them. Nor did the Greatness of the Enemies Force appear in any thing. more than after the Victory. For that vast Fleet being fadly hattered by the Fight, carried all the Sea over the Spoils of the Arabians and Saveans, and a. thousand other Nations of Asia. And the Seas, when raised by tugz

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fugze regina, cum aurea puppe veloque purpureo, fe in altum dedit. Mox sequutus Antonius: sed instare vestigiis Cæsar. Itaque nec præparata in Oceanum fuga; nec munita præfidiis utraque Ægypti cornua, Parætonium atque Pelufium. profuere. Propè manu tenebantur. Prior ferrum occupavit Antonius. Regina ad pedes Cælaris provoluta tentavit oculos ducis frustra. Nam pulchritudo infra pudicitiam principis fuit. Nec illa de vità quæ offerebatur, sed de parte regni labo. rabat. Quod ubi desperavit à principe, servarique le triumpho vidit, incautiorem nacta custodiam, in Mausoleum se (fapulchra regum fic vocant) recipit. Ibi maximos, ut solebat, induta cultus, in differto odoribus solio, juxta suum se collocavit Antonium: admotifque ad venas ferpentibus, sic morte quali fomno foluta.

HIER .

the Winds, were continually throwing up Scarlet Cloaths and Gold upon the Shore. The Queen was the first Leader in the Flight, and launched out into the Main Sea, with a gilt Ship, and a Scarlet Sail. Soon after Antony followed, But Gefar followed close at their Heels. Wherefore neither their Preparations for Flight into the Ocean, nor those Horns of Egypt, Paretonium and Pelusium, tho' secured both of them by Garrisons signified and thing. They were foon seized. First Antony went to Work with his Sword. The Queen falling at the Feet of Cofar. tryed the General's Eyes in vain; for her Beauty was below that Prince's Chaftity. Nor was she concerned for her Life, which was offered her. but for a Part of her Kingdom. Which when she despaired of obtaining from the Prince, and Saw that he was referved for his Triumph, having but a careless Guard upon her, she with. draws herfelf into a Maufoleum, (To they call the Sepulchres of Kings) There putting on her

fomno soluta. Best Apparel, as she used to be dressed, she placed herself by her dear Antony, in a Coffin filled with Perfumes: And applying Serpents to ber

Veins, she went off by a Death like unto Sleep.

In the est thing - survey bear of Bear or their

commence deceded to a vive I writer discould be

CAP. XII. Bellla adversis gentes exterds.

IC finis armorum civilium. Reliqua adversis exteras gentes: que, diffricto circa mala fua imperio, diversis orbis oris emicabant. Nova quippe pax : necdum affuerz franis fervitutis tumidæ gentium inflatæque cervices, ab impolito nuper jugo refiliebant. Ad Septentrionem conversa ferme plaga ferocius agebat; Norici, Illyrii, Pannonii, Dalmarze, Myfi, Thraces & Daci, Sarmatz atque Germani. Noricis animos dabant Alpes atque nives, quo bellum non posset ascendere : led omnes illius cardinis populos, Brennos, Senones atque Vin. delicos, per privignum fuum Claudium Drufum perpacavit. Que fuerit callidarum gentium feritas, facile vel mulieres oftendere: que deficientibus telis, infantes iplos afflictos humo in ora militum adversa miserunt. Illyrii quoque fub Alpibus agunt, imalque valles earum, ac quædam quafi clauftra, cuftodiunt, abruptis torrentibus impliciti. In hos expeditio-

THIS was the final Period of Civil Wars. What things remain were carried on against foreign Nations, which, whilft the Empire was employ'd in it's own unfertunate Troubles, farted up in different Parts of the World: For Peace was new; and the Swoin and bloated Necks of the Nations not get used to the Bridle of Slavery, flurted back from the Yoak lately put upon them. The Quarter of the World lying towards the North behaved very obstinately; the Noricans, Illyrians, Pannonians, Dalmatians, Mysians, Thracians, and Decians, Sarmatians and Germans. The Alps and their Snows, to which War, as it was thought, could not afcend, gave Courage to the Noricans. But he throughly quelled all the Nations of that Quarter, the Brenni, Senones and Vindelicians, by his Step Son Claudius Drujus. How great the Barbarity of those Nations was, the very Women eafily made appear, who when Weapons failed them, threw their Infants dashed against the Ground full in the Faces of the Soldiers. The Illyrians likewise live under the Alps, and guard the Valleys thereof that are as it were a Sort of Barrier there. nem

nem ipse sumpsit; fieripontes imperavit. que Hic fe & aquis & hofte turbantibus, cunctanti ad afcenfum militi fcutum de manu rapuit : & in viá primus. Tuncagmine fequuto, quum Illyricus multitudine pontem fuccidiffet, faucius manibus ac cruribus, speciofior fanguine, & ipfo periculo augustior, terga hostium percecidit. Pannonii duobus faltibus, ac tribus fluviis, Dravo, Savo Histroque vallabantur. Populari proximos, intra ripas se recipiebant. In hos domandos Vibium misit: cæsi sunt in utrisque fluminibus. Arma victorum non ex more belli cremata; sed capta funt, & in profluentes data: ut cateris, qui refiftebant, victoria sic nunci-Dalmatæ ple aretur. rumque sub sylvas agunt : inde in latrocinia promptiffimi. Hos jam quidem Marcius incensa urbe Delminio quasi detruncaverat: postea Afinius Pollio gregibus, armis, agris multaverat, (hic fecundus orator) fed Auguitus perdomandos Vibio mandat: qui efferum genus fodere terras cocgit, aurumque venis re

to, secured on all Sides by Torrents. He bimself undertook an Expedition against them, and ordered Bridges to be made. Here the Waters and the Enemy putting the Army into some Confusion, be took a Strield out of the Hand of a Soldier booling at the Afcent of the Hill, and was the foremost in the March: Then the Army following, the Hiprians breaking the Bridge by their Numbers, being wounded in his Hands and Legs, and appearing the more glorious in his Blood, and the more August by his Danger, he did great Execution apon the Enemies Rear. The Pannonians were defended by two Forests and three Rivers, the Drave the Save and the Ifter, Having baid wast the Country of their Neighbours, they withdrew themselves within their Banks. He sent Vibius to conquer them: They were laughtered upon two Rivers. The Arms of the conquered were not burnt, atcording to the Ufage of War, but taken and thrown into the Rivers, that the News of the Victory might be fo conveyed to the Rest that sood out. The Dalmatians for the most Part live by Woods, and are ready from thence to fally out for Robberies. Marcius bad already in a Manner beheaded them. by firing their City Delmini; Dd 2 purgare.

gare: quod alioquin omnium cupidiffi-Audiosa diligentia wirit; ut illud in usus s fervare videatur-Myfiquam feri, quam trues fuerint, quam i plorum etiam barbaribarbarorum horribile dictu est. Unus ducum, ante aciem po-Aulato filentio, Qui vos, inquit, eftis? Responsum nvicem: Romani, gentium domini. Et illi, Ita, inquiunt, st nos viceritis. Accepit omen Marcus Craffus. Illi statim ante aciem immolato equo concepere votum, ut Ceforum extis ducum & litarent, & vescerentur. Deos audiffe crediderim: Nec tubam sustinere potuerunt. Nonminimum terroris incuffit barbaris Domitius centurio, fatis barbarz, efficacis tamen apud pares homines stoliditatis, qui foculum gerene fuper cassidem, sufcitatam motu corporis flammam, velut ardenti capite fundebat. Ante hos, Thracum maxime populus desciverat. Ille barbarus & fignis militaribus, & disciplina, armis etiam Romanis affueverat: sed à Pisone perdomiti, in ipsa captivitate rabiem offendere: quippe quum catenas morfi-

lum. afterwards Asinius Pollio had deprived them of their Flocks, Arms and Lands. (be was the second Orator in Rome) but Augustus left them to Vibius to reduce entirely, who forced this wild Nation to dig the Earth and to clear away, the Gold in the Veins of it, which this Nation otherwise the most covetous of all, seeks out with Care, that it might feem to save it for its own Use. dreadful to say how wild and Savage the Mysians. were, and bow much the most barbarous of Barbarians. One of the Generals demanding Silence before the Battle, cryed out, who are you? Answer was made again; the Romans, the Lords of all Nations, and they said in Return, so it will be if you conquer us. M. Crassus took They Sacrific-Omen. ing immediately a Horse before the Battle, made a Vow to offer in Sacrifice and eat the Bowels of the Generals sain on the Side of the Enemy. believe the Gods heard them. They could not endure fo much as the Sound of the Trumpet. Domitius a Centurion, a Man of Folly barbarous enough, but yet effectual against Men like bimself, struck no small terrour upon the Barbarians, who carrying a little chafing Dish of hot Coals upon his Helmet, poured forth a Flame raised by bus bus tentarent, feritatem fuam ipfi puniebant. Da ci montibus inhærent; Cotifonis regis imperio, quoties concretus gelu Danubius junxerat ripas, decurrere solebant, & vicina populari. Vilum est Cæfari Augusto gentem aditu difficillimam fubmovere. Misso igitur Lentulo, ultra ulteriorem repulit ripam : citra præsidia constituit. Sic tune Dacia non victa, fed fummota, atque dilata eft. Sarmatæ patentibus campis inequitant; & hos per eundem Lentulum prohibere Danubio fatis fuit. Nihil præter nives, rarálque fylvas habent. Tanta barbaries est, ut pacem non intelligant. Germaniam quoque utinam vincere tanti non putaffet : magis turpiter amissa est, quam gloriese sciebat patrem suum Cæfarem, bis trajecto ponte Rheno, quasifie bellum; in illius honorem concupiit facere provinciam, & factum erat fi barbari tam vitia no itra, quam imperia ferre

the Motion of his Body from his Head, that seemed as it were on Fire. Before them the People of the Thracians had revolted. Those Barbarians had been used both to the Military Standards and Discipline, and Arms too of the Romans. But being thoroughly Subdued by Pifo, they bowed their Fury in their very Cas tivity: For attacking then Chains with Biting, they p mish'd their own Savagene The Dacians keep in the Mou tains. By the Order of Kin Cotifo, as oft as the Danube be ing congealed with Frost be joined it's Banks, they were use to run down, and wafte the neighbouring Country. It feen ed good to Augustus Cafar, to drive further off this Nation that was very bard to come ar. Wherefore fending Lengues thither, he drove them beyond the further Bank, and place Guards on this Side. So Ducia was not conquered at that time. acquisita: sed quatenus but only repulsed and deferred to fome other Opportunity. The Sarmatians ride about in large Plains : And it was though sufficient to keep these from the Danube by the same Lentulus. They have nothing but Snows and Woods here and there. And so great is their Barbarity. that they understand not what

Peace is. I wish too be had not thought it so much worth his while to conquer Germany! It was more shamefully

lost, than it was gloriously acquired. But because he knew his Father Casar had sought a War there by twice passing the Rhine by a Bridge, he resolved in Honour of him to make it a Province; and it had been done effectually, if the Barbarians could as well have born our Vices, as our Government.

Government.

Miffus in eam provinciam Drufus, primus domuit Usipetes : inde Tencheros percurrit, & Cattos. Nam Marcomanorum spoliis insignibus quendam editum tumuhum in trophei modum excoluit. Inde validiffimas nationes, Cherufcos, Suevosque & Sicambros pariter aggressus eft : qui viginti centurionibus incrematis, hoc velut facramento fumpserant bellum, adeò certa victoriæ spe, ut przdam in antecessum pactione divisering Cherusi eques : Suevi aurum & argentum; Sicambri captivos elegerant; fed omnia retrorfum Victor namque Drufus equal pecors, tenques cerum, ipléique proda divifir, & vendidit. Prateres in tutelam provinciarum, praidia atque cuffedies ubique disposuit per Mofam flumen, per Albim, per Visurgim. Nam per Rheni quidem ripam quinquaginta am-

Drusus being sent into that Province, first conquered the Usipetes; after that be overrun the Tenetheri and the Catti. For he dressed up a certain high Hill of the Marcomani with fine Spoils, in manner of a Trophy. After that he set upon those very strong Nations, the Cherusci, the Suevi, and the Sicambri all at once: Who burning twenty Centurions, had begun the War with this, as it were a military Oath, with such confident Hopes of Victory, that they divided the Plunder by Bargain beforehand. The Cherusci bad chofon the Horses, the Suevi the Gold and the Silver, and the Sicambri the Prisoners; but all things were quite the Reverse. For Drusus proving victorious distributed and sold together, their Horses, Cattle, Gold Chains, and themselves soo by Way of Plunder. Moreguer be every where placed Garrisons and Guards along the River Mase, the Flb, and the Kisurgis, for the Defence of the Provinces. For he placed above fifty Castles along the Bank of the Rhine : He built Bridges as Bonne and Gesoriaque ; plius

castella direxit. Bonnam & Geforiacum cum pontibus junxit claffibufque firmavit. Invifum arque inaccessum in id tempus Hercynium faltum patefecit. Ea denique in Germania pax crat, ut mutati homines, alia terra, cœlum ipfum mitius molliusque solito videretur. Denique non per adulationem, sed ex meritis, defuncto ibi fortiffimo juvene, ipfi, quod nunquam alide, senatus cognomen ex provincia dedit. Sed difficilius est provincias obtinere, quam facere : viribus parantur, jure retinentur. Igitur breve id gaudium. Quippe Germani victi magis, quam domiti crant : moréfque nostros magis quam arma fub imperatore Drufo fuspiciebant. Postquam verò ille defunctus. Vari fuperbiam, haud fecus quam favitiam odifie coperunt. Aufus ille agere conventum, & in ca-Aris que dicebat, quali

and secured them by Fleets. He opened the Hercynian Foreft, that had never been seen or approached before that time. Finally, there was such a Peace in Germany, that the Men seemed changed, the Country quite different, and the very Air to be milder and fofter than ufual. Finally, that most gallant young Man dying there, the Senate gave bim a Sirname from the Province, which had never been done before, not in Flattery, but for his Merit. But it is more difficult to keep Provinces, than to make them. They are obtained by Force, but retained by Fustice. Wherefore this Joy was but fort. For the Germans were defeated in Battle, rather than thoroughly fubdued And they admired our Manners more than our Arms under the Commander Drusus. But of ter he was dead, they begun to bate the Lust and Pride of Quintilius Varus no otherwife than Cruelty. He ventured Quinctilii libidinem ac to hold an Affize; and administered Fustice in his Camp as if he could frop the Violence of the Barbarians by the Se jeant's Rods, and the Voice of the Cryer. But they, who before violentiam barbarorum complained that their Swords St lictoris virgis, & pre- were covered with Ruft, and conis voce posser inhi- their Horses ide, as soon as bere. At illi, qui fam they fam the Toge, and Laws pridem rubigine oblinos crueller than Arms, take up

principum, conjuratione commoveretur. Itaque improvidum, & nihil tale metuentem improvisò adoni, quum ille (o fecuritas) ad tribunal citarer undique invadunt, caltra rapiunt, tres legiones opprimuntur. Varus perditas res codem, quo Cannensem diem Paullus, & fato eft & animo fequutus. Nihil lla cede per paludes, perquo lylvas cruentins nihil infultatione barbarorum intolerantius, præcipue tamen in caufarum patronos. Aliis oculos. alirs manus amputabant : anius os fatum, recisa přius lingua, quam in mann tenens barbarus, tandem, inquia, vipera, sibilare desiste Ipsius quoque confulis corpus, good militum pieras humi abdiderat, effoffum. Signa & aquilas duas adhue barbari poffident ternam fignifer prids quam in manus hostium

enfes, inertesque moere- Arms under Arminius for recent eques, ut primum their Leader: Whilft in the toges, & fæviora armis mean time Varus had fo great ura viderunt, duce Ar- an Affurance of Peace, that minio arma corripiunt : be was not moved at the Warn Varo pacis fiducia, by ne covery made of the Conspiracy oredicta quidem, & pro- by Segestes, one of their Chiefs, dita per Segestem, unum Wherefore coming by Surprize upon him, unaware of them, and apprehending no fuch thing, whilf be (O ftrange Security!) was summoning them before his Bench, they fall on him on all Hands, they carry the Camp, and three Le. gions are cut off. Varus followed the Ruin of his Affairs with the same Fate and Spirit as Paulus did the Day of Canna. Nothing was ever more bloody, than that Havock made of the Romans, through the Morasses, and through the Woods: Nothing more intolerable than the infulting of the Barbarians, especially over the Pleaders of Causes. Of some they cut their Eyes out, others their. Hands off. The Mouth of one was hisched up his Tongue being first cut out, which a Barbarian bolding in bis Hand. faid, At laft, Viper, give over histing. The Rody too of the Conful him felf, which the Goodness of the Soldiery towards him had buried in the Ground, was dug up. The Barbarians to this Day keep Rossellion of the Standards and two Bagles. venirefa

veniret, evulfit ; mersamque intrà baltei sui latebras gerens, in cruen a palude fic lamit. He clade factum, ut imperium, quod in littore Oceani non fletetat, in ripa Rhem fluminis flaret. Hzc ad Septentrionem: Sub Meridiano tumultuatum magis, quam bellatum est. Musulanios arque Gatulos accolas Syrtium, Coffo duce compescuit : unde illi Getulici nomen. Latins victoria pater. Marmaridas at-Garamantas Curifubigendos nio dedit. Potuit & ille redire Marmaricus, sed modestior in estimanda victoria fuit.

and Garamantes to Curinius to Subdue. He might likewife bave returned with the Name of Marmaricus, but

misst. Ambo sato brefed alter inves ; glorius, Massiliz quippe Lucius morbo folvitus : in Syria Caius ex vulnere, quum Armeniam ad Parthos se subtrahentem recipit. Armenios, victo rege Tigrane, in oc unum servitutis ge-

A third the Standard Bea before he came into the nemies Hands, pulled off, a carrying it within ver of his Belt, lay Morass. By this Overthron it came to pass, the Empire, which had not been confined by the Shore of the Ocean, stood upon the Bank of the River Rhine. These These Things were done in the Narch, In the South, there was form Disturbence, as it may be salled rather than a War. He quelled the Mujulanians, and Gerulians, that live by the Commander Coffus, from whence he had the Name of Gerulians. cus. But his Success in those Parts extended further. He affigued the Marmaria

he was more modest in valuing his Victory.

Ad Orientem plus There was more Trouble in negotii cum Armeniis: the East with the Armenians: huc alterum ex Casa- Hither he sens one of the Caribus nepotibus sais sar's his Grandsons: They were both short-lived, but one of theme inglorious. For Lucius died of a Distemper at Marseilles Cains in Syria of a Wound whilst he was removering Armenia, that had withdrawn itself to the Parthans. Pompen had also the company of the c pey had used the Armenians, after the Conquest of their King Tigranes, to this one Sort of nus Pompeius affuevetat, ut rectores à nobis acciperent. Intermiffum ergo jus per hunc recuperatum, non incruento, nec inulto tamen certamine. Quippe Domnes, quem rex Artaxatis præfecerat, fimulata proditione, adorrus virum intentum libello, quem, ut the faurorum rationes continentem, ipse porrexerat, Strictus de recreatus ex vuinere in tempus. Czterum bar barus undique inteffo exercita opprefius, gladio. & pyra, in quam le percusius immilit, fuperstiti etiaminum Cæfari farisfecit. Sub occalu pacara ferè cumis Hi-Spania, nisi quam Pyrenzi definentis scopulis inhærentem citerior alluchar Oceanus. Hie duz validifimz gentes, Cantabri & Aftures, immunes imperii agitabant. Cantabrorum & pejor & altior, & magis pertinax in rebellando animus fuit; qui non contenti libertatem fram defendere, proximis etiam imperitare tentabant, Vacez Ique, & Curgio nios, & Antrigonas crebris incurionibus fatigabant. In hos igitar,

Servitude, to receive their Prin ces from us, Wherefore the Right that had been dropt, was again recovered by bim, in a Battle not without Bloodbed, and a sufficient Revenge. For Domnes, whom the King bad made Governour of Artaxata, pretending to betray the Place, attack'd the Man intent upon a Scroll, which be bad given him, as containing the Accounts of the Treasure. He was presty well recovered of his Wound for a Time: But the Barbarian, being overpowered by the Army pressing upon him on all Hands, made Satisfaction to Cafar whilft yet alive, with the Sword and a Pile, upon which when wounded he threw himself. In the West, almost all Spain was conquered, but what the bither Ocean washes, lying close upon the Rocks of the Pyrenean, where it ends. Here lived two ftrong Nations, the Cantabrians and Astures, free from the Roman Dominion. The Disposition of the Cantabrians was the worse, and more lofty. and more pertinacious in rebelling, who being not content to defend their Liberty only. attempted to domineer over their Neighbours, and harafsed the Vaccai, and Curgionii. and Autrigone, with various Inroads upon them. The Expedition against these was not quia

quia vehementiàs agere nunciabantur, non mandata expeditio, sed sumpta est. Ipse venit Segifamam; caftra pofuit: inde partito exercitu totam in diem amplexus Cantabriam, efferam gentem, ritu ferarum, quafi indagine debellabat. Nec ab Oceano quies, quum infesta classe ipsa quoque terga hostium cæderen-Primum adversus Cantabros fub monibus Belgicæ prœliatus eft. Hinc fuga in eminentissimum Vinnium montem, quem maria priùs Oceani, quam arma Romana ascensura esse cre-Tertio Aradiderant. cillum oppidum magnā vi repugnat. Captum postremò tamen fuit. Medulli montis obfidio (quem perpetua quindecim millium fosså comprehenfum cinxit, undique fimul adeunte Romano) postquam extrema barbari vident; certatim igne, ferro inter epulas, venenóque, quod ibi vulgo ex arboribus taxeis exprimitur, pracepere mortem : léque pars major à captivitate, quæ videbatur, vindica-Hæc per Antidium Varnium, Agrip-

committed to another, but un dertaken by himself, because they were faid to carry it very violently. He came to Segi-Sama, and there pitched bis Camp. After that, dividing his Army, he surrounded all Cantabria, and reduced that savage Nation in the way they do wild Beasts, as it were with an Enclosure of Nets. Nor had they any Quiet from the Ocean, the Rear of the Enemy too being galled with a Fleet that attacked them. He first fought against the Cantabrians under the Walls of Vellica. Upon this they took their Flight into the very high Mountain Vinnius, which they imagined the Waters of the Ocean would somer ascend than the Roman Arms. In the third Place, the Town of Aracillum refifts with great Mettle: Yet at aft it was taken. In the Size of Medullus the Mountain (which be enclosed within a continued Ditch of fifteen Miles, the Romans now advancing on all Hands together) after the Barbarians faw Matters brought to Extremity, they very eagerly haslened their own Deaths by Fire, Sword, and Poifon, in the Midt of Feating, which Poiion is commonly there squeezed out of the Trees called Taxis and the greatest part delivered Ec 2

F-26.

pam legatos, Hyber-pans in Tarraconis maritipam mis Cefar accepit. Ipfe præsens hos deduxit montibus : hos obfidibus a-Aringit: hos fub corona jure belli venumdedit. Digna res lauro, digna curru senarui visa est :fed jam Cæfar tantus erat, at poffet triumphos contemnere.

fold under a Crown by the Right of War. The Thing appeared to the Senate worthy of the Laurel, worthy the triumphal Chariot: But Cefar was now fo great, that he

might despise Triumphs.

Aftures per idem tempus ingenti agmine à montibus fuis descenderant. Nec temere fump tus, ut barbaris, impe tus : fed politis castris apud Afturam flumen, triferiam diviso agmine, tria fimul Romanorum caffra aggredi parabant. Foiffet & enceps, & cruentum, & utinam mutua clade certamen, tunc tam fortibus, tam fubito, tam cum confilio venientibus; nifi Trigacini prodidiffent : à quibus præmonitus Carifius, cum exercitu adveniens oppreffit confilia, tic quoque tamen non incruento Reliquiae fusi exercitus validissima civitas Lancia excepit :

themselves from the Captivity which was before their Eyes. Cefar, whilst wintering upon the Sea-Coast of Tarracon, received Advice of these Things being performed by his Lievetenants Antiftius, Furnius and Agrippa. He himself in Perfon brought some down from the Mountains; others be engaged to be quiet by taking Hostages of them; others he

The Astures about the same time had come down in a great Body from their Mountains. Nor was the Expedition carried on rally as by Barbarians; but pitching their Camp by the River Astura, and dividing their Army into three Parts, they prepared to attack three Camp of the Romans together. There would have been a dubious and a bloody Dispute, and I wish with equal Slaughter, the Enemy being so brave, and coming so studdenly, and with so much good Conduct, bad not the Trigecini betrayed them; by whom Carifius being forewarned, coming up with his Army, prevented their Projects, and get fo too not without a bloody Dispute. The very strong City of Lancia received the Reubi adeo certatum eft, mains of the routed Army ;

ut, quum in captam urbem faces poscerentur, ægre dux impetraverit veniam, ut victoria Romana ftans potius effet, quam incensa monumentum. Hic finis Augusto bellicorum certaminum tuit; idem rebellandi finis Hispania. Certa mox fides, & zterna pax cum ipforum ingein pacis partes nio. promptiore; tum confidio Cefaris, qui fiduciam montium timens, in quos se recipiebant, castra sua, fed quæ in plano erant, habitare & incolere justit. Ingentis effe confilii illud observari copit. Natura regionis circa se omnis aurifera, miniique & chrysocollæ, & aliorum colorum ferax. Itaque exerceri folum juffit. Sic Aftures & latentes in profundo opes fuas atque divitias, dum allis quærunt, noffe coperunt. Omnibus ad Occasum & Meridiem pacatis gentibus, ad Septentrionem quoque, duntaxat intra Rhenum atque Danubium; item ad Orientem intr Cyrum & Euphratem; illi quoque reliqui qui immunes imperii crant, sentiebant tamen magnitudinem, & victo-

where the Dispute was so warm, that when Torches were called for against the City after it was taken, the General with much ado obtained Pardon for it, that it might be a Monir ment of the Roman Victory standing rather than burnt. This was with Augustus an End of all warlike Engagements, and the same an End of rebelling with Spain. After this their Faith was unmoved, and the Peace lasting, as well through their Disposition now more inclinable to the Side of Peace, as also by the Contrivance of Cesar, who suspecting their Confidence in the Mountains, into which they used to withdraw themfelves, ordered them to inhabit and live in his Camp, which was in the Plain. That begun to be taken Notice of as a Matter of great Prudence. The Nature of the Country all about is preductive of Gold. and very fruitful in Vermilion. Chrysocolla, and other Colours. Wherefore he ordered the Soil to be dug. Thus the Asturious began to be acquainted with their Wealth and Riches concealed deep in the Earth, whilf they seek them out for others. All Nations in the West and the South being conquered; in the North too, only betwiet the Rhine and the Danube; and likewise in the East berem

rem gentium populum Romanum reverebantur. Nam & Scythe mifere legatos, & Sarmatz, amicitiam petentes, Seres etiam, habitantésque fub ipso sole Indi, cum gemmis & margaritis, elephantes quoque inter munera trahentes, nihil magis quim longinquitatem viz imputabant, quam quadriennio impleverant; & tamen ipse hominum color ab alio venire coelo fatebatur. Parthi quoque, quaff victoriz preniteret, rapta clade Crassiana ultro figna retulere.

ed that they came from another Climate. The Parthians too, as if they repented them of their Victory, of their own Accord brought back the Standards taken upon the Over-

throw of Crassus.

Sic ubique cuncts atque continua totius generis humani aut pax fuit, aut pactio. Aussique tandem Czfar Augustus septingentefimo ab Urbe condita anno, Janum Geminum claudere bis ante se clusium; sub Numa rege, & victa Carthagine. primilm Hinc conversus ad pacem, pronum in omnia mala, & in luxuriam fluens facultim, gravibus feverisque legibus multis coercuit. Ob hac

tenixt Cyrus and Euphrates the others too, who were free from the Roman Subjection. perceived bowever their Grandeur, and reverenced the Roman People visiorious over the Nations. For both the Scythians and Sarmatians fent Embassadors begging our Adiance. The Seres too, and the Indians that live under the Sun, together with Jewels and precious Stones, bringing Elephanes 100 among ft their Prefents, reckoned nothing so much an Obliga. tion upon the Emperour, as the Length of their Journey, which they had finished in four Tears; and notwithstanding the Complexion of the Men discover-

Thus there was every where an universal and continued Peace of all Mankind, or an Agreement to be quiet. And Cesar Augustus at last ventured in the feven bundredth Year from the Building of the City, to but the Temple of Double fae'd Fanus, which had been fout but twice before bim, under King Numa, and after Carthage was first conquered. After this applying himself to fecure the Peace, he did by many strict and severe Laws restrain the Age, prone to all Mifchief, and running fast inra

tot facta ingentia Dictaor perpetuus, & Pater perrie dictus. Tractaquia condidiffet imperium, Romulus vocarevisum est verentius nomen Augusti; ut scilicer jam tum dum colit terras, iplo nomine & titule cenlecraretur.

who in the

THE SHE WAY Luxury. For these great Actions, he was made Distator for Life, and called the Father of his Country. It was debated too in the Senate, whether be should not be called Romulus. because he had founded the Empire: But the Name of Augustus, seemed more sacred and venerable, that he might even then, while he lived upon Earth, be deified by his very Name and Title.



ERRATA

PAge 36. Line alt. for unive, read unius. p. sp. 1. 14. f. upon in ranguing r. upon Appius Czcus's haranguing. p. 93. l. 32. f. Greditors read Debtors. p. 44. l. 13. Inftend of the swo Lines concluding the Chapter, wherein, by a Miffacke in correcting the Fress, the World of wansposed, read as follows: standing, when they found that they ware sed by the Victuals, which were by its Means reduced to Blood. p. 53. l. f. for commutatione r. commutatio. p. 115. l. 36. f. when Eubera, &c. r. when he had driven the King's Garrisons out of Entrara, &c. p. 119. l. 25. f. Inter r. iter. p. 121. l. 11. f. Isidoro con. t. stidoro, non con. p. 125. l. 34. f. ass. r. unit. p. 150. l. 15. f. Tents r. Fens. p. 156. l. 15. s. people came to r. people to, p. 126. l. 19. f. people came to r. people to, p. 126. l. 19. f. athere r. lamere.

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